

Date received 7/13/60	Received from (name or symbol number) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	Received by SA SABINO P. CARONE
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b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated
by Informant _____

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

A printed statement by CP, USA captioned "The
Summit Failure - What Now?" Reader is asked
to contact CP, USA for further info and
also to read "The Worker."

File where original is located if not attached

100-86624-1B297

Remarks:

 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 97-109 (THE WORKER) (415)
1-NY 100-4931 (CP, USA) (415)
1-NY 100-86624 (415)

SPC:ums
(4)

Block Stamp

100-4931-12776

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
JUL 27 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. Waters *JWH*

7/29/60

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

RM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3)

FROM : SAC, NY (100-4931)

SUBJECT: CPUSA
IS-C
(OO: New York)

Remyairtel, 7/20/60 and 7/23/60.

NY 2359-S* reported that on July 23, 1960,
HU ANSARI met with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. at CP
Headquarters, NYC.

Attached hereto are copies of a letterhead
memorandum.

This memorandum has been classified
~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from a
source the unauthorized disclosure of which could be
prejudicial to the national security in that coverage
of activities of the CPUSA would be impaired.

3 - Bureau (100-3)(Encls. 7)(RM)
1 - NY (100-80641)(CPUSA-ORGANIZATION)(415)
1 - NY (100-4931)(415)

FJS:KMD
(6)

9/19

urn

100-4931-13772

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

New York, New York
July 29, 1960

Bufile 100-3

Re: Communist Party, U. S. A.

A source, that has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Hu Ansari met with Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A. (CPUSA), on July 23, 1960, at the CP National Office, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

Hu Ansari described himself as a member of the Congress Party of India, commenting that he was in the United States as part of the "Exchange Program" under the auspices of the State Department.

Davis described Prime Minister Nehru of India as a very great man but offered the opinion that Nehru had made a mistake in taking over Kerala. Davis stated that regarding Kerala there was a point of view to the effect that the removal of the CP was provoked by the reactionaries, and that unfortunately Nehru's congress upheld this. Davis stressed the need for friendly relations between China and India. Davis offered the opinion that the social system of China was more advanced than that of India and further opined that China and India would resolve their differences in the near future. With reference to Communist China, Davis stated that it is still being greatly victimized by American imperialism.

Davis admitted that there were differences between the Communist Parties of China and of the U. S. S. R. adding, however, all communist parties are united in their fight against world imperialism. Davis described American imperialism as the common enemy of both China and the U. S. S. R.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

44-1561-4831-12772

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Party, U. S. A.

Commenting on the political parties in the United States, Davis characterized the Democratic and Republican Parties as reactionary. With reference to the CPUSA Davis related it had made mistakes in the past but was presently rehabilitating itself, adding that the party today does not have the same approach to winning socialism in the United States as it had twenty years ago. He described the CPUSA as having a semi-legal status. He related that the party functions openly under its own headquarters and also published its own newspaper. Davis advised Ansari that CP members in the United States are socially persecuted inasmuch as there are many laws which deny them their Democratic liberties. He added that Communists in this country cannot work for the Government or private industry. Davis stated that United States labor unions deny to CP members their legal rights. He remarked that Communists in the United States dare not identify themselves as such in fear of losing their jobs and being unable to find places to live.

Davis advised Ansari that in the event the latter was to travel throughout the Southern part of the United States he would find himself treated as a Negro and discriminated against, unless the Southern people were informed that he was from India.

The Communist Party, U. S. A. has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reported that Benjamin J. Davis, at a meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA, December 14, 1959, was elected National Secretary and a member of a five-man Secretariat to conduct the current work of the Party.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist weekly publication.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-4931)

DATE: 7/22/60

FROM : SA JOSEPH V. WATERS, 415

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
IS-C
(OO: New York).

Report of SA JOSEPH V. WATERS, dated 7/20/60, at New York, reflects activity of CPUSA for the quarterly period 4/1/60 to 6/30/60. Details of such activity may be found in this report under the following

- 1 - NY (100-80641) (CPUSA=ORGANIZATION) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-80638) (CPUSA=MEMBERSHIP) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-74560) (CPUSA=FUNDS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-81338) (CPUSA=SECURITY MEASURES) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-96985) (CPUSA=UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-87211) (CPUSA=FACTIONALISM) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-86624) (CPUSA=INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-88123) (CPUSA=UNITED NATIONS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-87212) (CPUSA=COLONIAL MATTERS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-79717) (CPUSA=POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-80636) (CPUSA=LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-89691) (CPUSA=DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-89590) (CPUSA=STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-80640) (CPUSA=NEGRO QUESTION) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-80644) (CPUSA=YOUTH MATTERS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-80643) (CPUSA=WOMEN MATTERS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-80634) (CPUSA=FARMERS MATTERS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-88297) (CPUSA=CULTURAL ACTIVITIES) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-79498) (CPUSA=VETERANS MATTERS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-54651) (CPUSA=NATIONAL GROUPS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-80864) (CPUSA=RELIGION) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-81675) (CPUSA=PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-80633) (CPUSA=EDUCATION) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-133902) (CPUSA=ATTEMPTS OF CP TO INFILTRATE MASS ORGANIZATIONS) (415)
- 1 - NY (100-140277) (CPA INTEREST IN PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE) (415)

1 - NY (100-4931) (415)

JVW:KMD
(26)

100-4931-12778

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 23 1960	
NEW YORK	

J. Waters

MEMO --
NY 100-4931

ORGANIZATION
MEMBERSHIP
FUNDS
UNDERGROUND OPERATION
FACTIONALISM
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
NEGRO QUESTION
YOUTH MATTERS
WOMEN MATTERS
FARMERS MATTERS
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
NATIONAL GROUPS
PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS
EDUCATION
ATTEMPTS OF CP TO INFILTRATE MASS ORGANIZATIONS

No pertinent information concerning the following
was developed for inclusion in the above report:

SECURITY MEASURES
UNITED NATIONS
COLONIAL MATTERS
VETERANS MATTERS
RELIGION
CP INTEREST IN PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

7/25/60

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3)
FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-721)
SUBJECT: CP, USA
IS - C ; CINAL

[redacted] and [redacted] on 7/24/60 made available the following documents to SA [redacted] Thermofax copies of which are enclosed for the Bureau and New York. They were received from the CP National Office. The originals were returned to Informants and will subsequently be furnished the Butte Office.

CP, USA - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
Bufile 100-3-83

Letter dated 7/22/60 to all Districts from IRVING POTASH urging renewal at once of a broad campaign for immediate executive clemency or medical parole for HENRY WINSTON.

Letter dated 7/20/60 to all Districts from PHIL BART, National Organization Secretary, concerning the McCarran Act hearings before the Supreme Court and points out that the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights, RICHARD CRILEY, Secretary, Room 402, 189 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, is serving as a clearing center to aid in coordinating the work of various groups concerned with and doing any work on this question. Enclosed with this letter was a 12-page printed pamphlet entitled, "Digest of Amicus Curiae Brief to the United States Supreme Court on the Constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) in the case of Communist Party of the USA v. Subversive Activities Control Board"

3 - Bureau (Encs. 3) (Reg.)
1 - New York (Encs. 3) (Reg.) *encl to files below*
4 - Butte
THZ:ren
(8)

Photostat copies to
100-89691 (CP USA Dom. Org. Supers)
100-80641 (CP USA Youth matters)

100-3-83-12979

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 27 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	

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BT 100-721

CP, USA, - YOUTH MATTERS
Bufile 100-3-76

A 3-page mimeographed document captioned "Youth Work - Crucial Work for the Whole Party", a memorandum from Organization and Youth Departments to all Districts and those responsible for youth work.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-54651) (415)

Date: 7/8/60

FROM : SA LEROY W. SHEETS (423)

SUBJECT: CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUPS
IS-C

Identity of Source:

[redacted] who has furnished
reliable info in past (conceal)

b7D

Description of info:

[redacted]

Date Received:

7/21/60

Received by:

SA LEROY W. SHEETS (written)

Original located:

[redacted]

A copy of informant's report follows:

1 - New York [redacted] (Inv.) (423)
1 - New York (100-18065)
1 - New York (100-9375) 424)
1 - New York (100-26776) }
1 - New York (100-19679) }
1 - New York (100-58535) (414)
1 - New York (100-56820)
1 - New York (100-21431)
1 - New York (100-73516)
1 - New York (100-26018) 15)
1 - New York (100-9595) (WILLIAM WEINSTONE) (415)
1 - New York (100-20) (MORRIS SCHAPPES) (415)
1 - New York (100-21) (MORNING FREIHEIT) (41)
1 - New York (100-4931) (CP, USA) (415)
1 - New York (100-128816) (CP, USA, NYD, NATIONAL GROUPS) (414)
1 - New York (100-54651) (415)

LWS:tmb
(16)

100-4931-12780

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 28 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. Waters

NY 100-54651

July 9, 1960

Meeting of the [redacted] held on [redacted]

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The only point on the agenda was a report on Jewish-American work by [redacted] reported that it took several years before the Jewish Commission could finally come out with a draft resolution on work among the Jewish people. He said that actually only one member of the Commission, MORRIS SCHAPPES, does not agree with it. [redacted] interrupted & said "it is more than that"). [redacted] said that "the Comrades in Israel, France and Canada, have seen it, I have spoken with them (you know that I just came back from these countries), and they agree with our analysis. He praised the Party leaders and particularly [redacted] and WEINSTONE for having worked closely in drafting the resolution. He read most of the resolution. During the discussion, the Jewish Commission was criticized for not participating with the other national groups; the Freiheit was also criticized for not printing more ideological material. To this [redacted] said that the Freiheit is not an organ of the Party, but he reminded those present that the paper prints all, (may-be not in its entirety) of KRUSH_EV's speeches; our Party leaders statements.

Due to the fact that [redacted] had to leave for another meeting, it was agreed that the discussion on the resolution will continue, that we definitely agree that [redacted] or somebody from the Jewish Commission participates regularly at these meetings and at the meetings of Minors Press Club; that [redacted] organize a small meeting with several of the other Italian comrades, where [redacted] or WEINSTONE will participate.

The meeting closed at 7:30 p.m.

* * * * *

Informant's report delivered late as he was away on vacation for a week.

Informant stated that [redacted]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No:

201 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

August 8, 1960

[Redacted]
New York Telephone Company
140 West Street
New York 7, New York

Dear [Redacted]

In connection with an official investigation being conducted by this office, it is requested that you furnish listings for the following telephone numbers:

DEwey 2-5880

Your personal attention in protectint the confidential nature of our inquiry in this matter is greatly appreciated and I wish to express my thanks for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

NY 100-4931

JVW:ngb
(2)

H. G. Foster
H. G. FOSTER
Special Agent in Charge

100-4931-12781

FJK:sal
(31)

DE 100-2050

3 - New York (RM)
1 - 100- (CP EDUCATION)
1 - 100- (CP, USA)
1 - 100- (HY LUMER)

1 - 100-1522 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-13420 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-18769 (HY LUMER)
1 - 100-16890 (CP EDUCATION)
1 - 100-8482 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-15284 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-3083 (RAY HASKELL)
1 - 100-11206 (ART McPHAIL)
1 - 100-25776 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-13460 (CP FUNDS)
1 - 100-19740 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-16533 (YOUTH MATTERS)
1 - [REDACTED]

1 - 100-10397 (JIMMY HARRIS)
1 - 100-13740 (CARL WINTER)
1 - 100-24395 (N.W. COUNCIL)
1 - 100-26394 (E.S. COUNCIL)
1 - 100-17959 (POLISH CP CLUB)
1 - 100-26393 (INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL)
1 - 100-608 (HARRY FAINARU)
1 - 100-23990 (MARK SOLOMON)
1 - 100-14802 (POLITICAL ACTIVIT b6)
1 - 100-3016 (COLEMAN YOUNG) b7C
1 - 100- ("NEW HORIZONS") b7D
1 - 100-25891 (YOUTH CLUB)
1 - 100-1085 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-2287 [REDACTED]

TO : SAC, DETROIT (100-2050)

DATE: August 4, 1960

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: MICHIGAN DISTRICT, CP, USA
IS - C

INFORMANT:

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable
information in the past, (protect).

DATE OF ACTIVITY: 7/18/60

DATE RECEIVED: 7/25/60

RECEIVED BY:

SA [REDACTED]

LOCATION:

[REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS:

Organizational Committee of Mich. CP met
7/18/60. Educational Committee and Finance
Committee formed. Industrial Council to
be dissolved; industrial clubs will go into

100-4931-12782

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 8 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

August 4, 1960
FBI - DETROIT

SYNOPSIS: (Cont'd) community councils. COLEMAN YOUNG, TOMMY DENNIS and RAY HASKELL transferred to West Side Council.

DETAILS:

[redacted] advised that the Organizational Committee of the Michigan CP met at [redacted] house on [redacted] [redacted] remarked that HY LUMER had been in town on July 17, 1960, and had given [redacted] some suggestions for the next six months for educational work. The educational work is to be in the form of schools and classes for training Party personnel. [redacted] stated she also received a letter from the National Educational Committee listing different reading material which should be read and studied. The letter stated the Party needs new development in educational work.

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According to [redacted] the six months plan is as follows:

- I. A school in the Fall, consisting of three or four classes for both Party and non-Party people. Subjects suggested are (1) labor history; (2) Economics; (3) Negro people of the USA; and (4) Philosophy.
- II. A national youth leadership training school.
- III. Special classes for club chairmen and club leaders. These classes will help the club leadership in finding ways to make the club more interesting to the members.

[redacted] said the National Educational Committee is making up a manual to be used by the leaders in various club discussions. It is a guide for the speaker and contains fact sheets on problems that occur.

[redacted] then gave a report of the Subcommittee, which consists of [redacted]. He said the Subcommittee had set up an educational committee consisting of [redacted] as Chairman, RAY HASKELL and ART McPHAUL. This new educational committee will discuss and work on the next six month training of Party personnel. [redacted] commented that it would be good to have [redacted] on this committee on a temporary basis for the planning of

the school in the Fall. It was agreed that [redacted] would become a temporary member.

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[redacted] also stated the Subcommittee had formed a Financial Committee consisting of [redacted] as Chairman; [redacted] and JIMMY HARRIS.

[redacted] also said the Subcommittee also had selected names for the new temporary National Committee which is being set up for the purpose of meeting and discussing various problems with problem clubs in an attempt to help these clubs. This new temporary National Committee will consist of 25 people from Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania. Five are supposed to come from Michigan. The Subcommittee had suggested CARL WINTER and [redacted] to be members of this committee. Additional members suggested by the Organizational Committee at this meeting were HARRY FAINARU, RAY HASKELL, and MARK SOLOMON. In addition, the following five problem clubs were mentioned, which were the ones most likely to benefit from this new committee being set up:

- Youth Club;
- A political club from the Northwest Council;
- A club from the East Side Council;
- A club from the Nationality Groups, possibly the Polish Club, and possibly
- A club from the Industrial Council

[redacted] then reported that the Industrial Council has agreed to dissolve and will have a meeting soon to decide what clubs will go into the different community councils.

It was further agreed at this meeting that all clubs should discuss GUS HALL's report at all club meetings in the next few weeks.

It was also announced that CARL WINTER would attend the Republican Convention and that he had already been at the Democratic Convention. A meeting has been scheduled for August 12, 1960, at the Armenian Hall which is to be attended by all club Chairmen in order to hear WINTER's report on both conventions. It is not quite certain whether the Armenian Hall will be available; however, another place will be obtained if it is not available.

DE 100-2050

[redacted] also reported that the Subcommittee of the Organizational Committee has placed State Committee members in various councils. Among those recalled by the Informant are COLEMAN YOUNG, [redacted] and RAY HASKELL, who will be in the West Side Council.

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[redacted] then gave a report on "New Horizons" which is a new youth newspaper to be published once a month after September, 1960. The Youth Club of the Michigan CP has a quota of 100 subs and must raise \$250 by Labor Day, 1960. In order to raise this money, the Youth Club has formed a picnic committee and is planning a picnic on July 31, 1960. The next Organizational Committee meeting was scheduled for Monday, August 15, 1960.

The following people were in attendance at this meeting:

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

No action recommended in connection with above information.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-25603-C1214)
(421)

8/10/60

SA [REDACTED] (421)

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HARLEM SECTION, NYD, CP, USA
IS - C

Identity of Source

[REDACTED] who has
furnished reliable
info in the past
(Conceal)

Description of info

[REDACTED]

Date Received

7/29/60

Received by

SA [REDACTED]

(W. [REDACTED])

Original Located

[REDACTED]

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York [REDACTED] (INV. 1/421)
- 1 - New York (100-23325) [REDACTED] (4)
- 1 - New York (100-126119) [REDACTED] (421)
- 1 - New York (100-0-127089) (J. RAYMOND JONES)
- 1 - New York (100-128312) (CP, USA, NYD, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (414)
- 1 - New York (100-4931) (CP, USA) (415)
- 1 - New York (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON) (415)
- 1 - New York (100-79025) (MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN) (415)
- 1 - New York (100-25603-C1214) (421)

JPD:ml
(9)

100-4931-12783

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
415 AUG 10 1960
FBI - NEW YORK
J. H. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

NY 100-26603-C1214

REPORT

7/19/60

Luncheon meeting, [redacted]

7/19/60

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[redacted] met by appointment, at [redacted] request for lunch and a discussion, at the cafeteria at [redacted] N.Y.C. [redacted] had come unknown from his office in order to make it convenient for [redacted] to see him on her luncheon. [redacted] wanted to discuss with [redacted] the question of whether he or another CP member (possibly WILLIE MACADORY) should run for Congress in the 21st C.D., or whether there should be an independent candidate. He wanted particularly to know what, in [redacted] opinion, would be the reaction of the Powell Team, and especially J. RAYMOND JONES, to an independent candidate in the adjoining C.D. to POWELL's. [redacted] told him that she felt, first, that [redacted] himself should not run -- because it was beginning to look to the people of Harlem that there were no other Communists than [redacted] the perennial candidate. This agreed with [redacted] own thinking -- he told her that the State Committee had decided that he should run, and he had refused, but that they were not accepting his refusal, but were, instead planning to take up the matter with the National Committee. On the matter of the Democratic Team's reaction to an independent [redacted] told [redacted] that, in her opinion, if the candidate were someone not associated with the Left, especially with the CP, and if he ran on a program which was compatible with that of the Team, RAY JONES might give at least tacit approval to the candidacy. [redacted] asked if [redacted] thought that RAY himself, or one of his people, could be persuaded to run. [redacted] said she thought not, since they had their hands full with the national election, and plans for the city elections next year, plus all the problems besetting the Team at present -- HULAN JACK's legal difficulties, some dissension in POWELL's club, the weakness in LLOYD DICKENS district, etc. [redacted] said that he planned to go to see RAY JONES, personally, since they know each other from years back, to discuss the matter. [redacted] thought this a good idea.

In the course of the conversation [redacted] indicated that the reason he was so anxious to talk to [redacted] was that she was one of the few

NY 100-25603-C1214

people in the CP who had, he felt, the kind of insight necessary to evaluate the situation for him, and of these, she was the only one close to the POWELL Team in any way. He said that ARNOLD JOHNSON had told him of [redacted] participation in the Harlem Regional Meeting on the elections, and he had told ARNOLD that he needed to talk personally with [redacted] because some of the questions which concerned him had not come up for discussion at the meeting -- for example, the matter of the attitude of the Democratic organization in the area. At [redacted] request, the two are to meet again in the near future, at a time to be arranged.

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SAC, NEW YORK (100-269)

8/4/60

SA [REDACTED]

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HENRY WINSTON
IS - C

Identity of Source

[REDACTED] who has furnished
reliable info in past (conceal)

Description of info

Statement by IRVING POTASH
re HENRY WINSTON

Date Received

7/25/60

Received by

SA [REDACTED] (written)

Original located

[REDACTED]

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 [REDACTED] (INV) (421)
1 - 100-26603 - (CP, USA, ~~100~~) 100-4931
1 - 100-48033 (IRVING POTASH) (414)
1 - 100-89179 (BELLA ALTSHULER) (421)
1 - 100-269

JPD:mxg
(5)

100-4931-12784

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 4 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J.W. Waters

415

NY 100-269

7/23/60

Copy of a statement signed by IRVING POTASH and sent to all Communist Party (CP) Districts and Organizers, according to BELLA ALTSCHULER.

July 22, 1960

To All Districts
Dear Comrades

We have received the medical reports from the consultants called in by the government authorities in the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y., where HENRY WINSTON is at present being treated. These medical reports have also been submitted to President EISENHOWER as a basis for his decision on the pending application for Executive Clemency, and to the U.S. Board of Parole which will hold a review on an application for medical parole on July 23 in Washington.

It is of the utmost importance that a board campaign for immediate Executive Clemency or medical parole be renewed at once for messages to President EISENHOWER calling for executive clemency or medical parole, and for expressions in the press.

The authorities are now making preparations for removing WINSTON to a prison hospital, a step which national and international public protest has enabled us to stop thus far. Renewed public demand can now secure freedom for WINSTON.

The medical reports of the government's doctors and specialists clearly show that WINSTON's release from prison and from all prison restrictions, to which he is subjected even in the present hospital, is absolutely imperative if WINSTON is to obtain the required medical attention.

NY 100-269

The treatment recommended as necessary by the government's consultants, cannot, by the government's and hospital's admission, be given WINSTON in any hospital under prison restrictions. To obtain such treatment, WINSTON must be free.

Let us quote from the official medical reports and recommendations. The report of Dr. JAMES E. WESLEY of June 16, 1960 states: "It is felt by the Chief of Occupational Therapy that the patient's progress at the present time is limited only by his vision. The suggestions for learning braille and further cane instructions are being held in abeyance at the present time since the patient is a Federal Prisoner and these activities would involve going to agencies outside of the hospital."

The report of the Neurology Consultant Dr. P. KRIEGER states: "The optic atrophy would not clear and may become worse. For all intents and purposes the patient has no useful vision." (It should be remembered that WINSTON's blindness was directly caused by the cruel negligence of the prison authorities who refused to examine or treat WINSTON for a period of ten months.)

On June 3 the Consultant Psychiatrist Dr. HARRY BURNS recommended that "the patient should be treated as blind and therefore the following steps should be taken: a) to continue to learn braille, b) to be identified by using a white cane, c) to continue with present physical therapy and occupational therapy as prescribed d) to continue with lessons in typing. e) if possible the patient's wife and children should be brought into the picture so that they know what his range of capabilities are, in order that they do not overprotect him when he leaves his present environment."

You can see from above report and recommendation that only freedom can make possible the necessary treatment for WINSTON and that simple human decency requires that he must be granted clemency or parole now. Every decent person, regardless of political differences, will agree on that. And we must approach people in all walks of life for expressions along these lines.

We know that summer presents many difficulties in reaching people. But, you will agree that the utmost must be done nevertheless. Please let us know what is being done and the results.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
IRVING FOTASH

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-20128)

FROM : SA JOSEPH A. CULLEN

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER BITTELMAN
IS-C

DATE: 8/18/60

On 8/9/60, NY 2002-S*, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available photographs of material located at CP National Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. Included in this material, a copy of which is attached hereto, was:

Letter dated 7/10/60, from subject to NEG,
CPUSA.

() Forwarded for your information and appropriate action.

() No copy of this memorandum is being retained other than the copy directed as above.

1-NY (100-4931) (CPUSA)
1-NY (100-20128)
JAC:rmv
(2)

100-4931-12785

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 18 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

July 20, 1960
To the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA

Comrades:-

You have undoubtedly seen the editorial comment of the New York Times (June 29, 1960) on the Bucharest statement of the Communist parties of the Socialist countries. Referring to the sentence in the statement on non-peaceful means for the victory of Socialism, the Times said:

It is hard to read this sentence as meaning anything other than a call to Communist leaders throughout the free world to work for violent overthrow of the governments of their countries wherever they think they have a chance to accomplish that purpose.

We should not keep silent about this sort of comment. We ought to tell that many progressive and peace-loving Americans, especially in the labor, Negro, peace and youth movements, will be asking--are already asking--questions such as these:

Are the American Communists looking for possibilities of a violent socialist revolution in the United States? Are they seeking to create such possibilities? Is this their perspective for the American road to Socialism?

Our answer to these and similar questions is a plain and categorical No, but we must not keep that answer to ourselves. We believe in and work for a peaceful, democratic and constitutional transition to Socialism in the United States. We base this belief on a scientific Marxist-Leninist conclusion that (1) the American road to Socialism lies through the establishment of an anti-monopoly democracy in a Welfare State as a historic stage of social progress within the limits of the capitalist social-economic system and (2) that the struggle of the American people for the realization of the ideals of the Welfare State will create the conditions for the peaceful transition to the next historic stage of social progress--Socialism.

We should begin to comment on the Bucharest statement from the standpoint of our Party's programmatic ideas on the peaceful transition to Socialism in the United States. What I mean is, not in the manner of pious wishes and mere preferences for peaceful transition to Socialism, but as a matter of objective necessity and historic possibility for the realization of which we are working and struggling..

At the same time it would be highly desirable to have the "Pravda" comment on the Bucharest statement which could clarify its international meaning and general consequences. With this thought in mind, I have addressed the following letter to the editor of "Pravda"..

A. Bittelman
4 Valley Trail
Orangetown-Hudson, N. Y.
(Please note the exact address).

Comradely,
A. Bittelman

COPY OF LETTER TO EDITOR OF "PRAVDA"

Dear Comrades:-

May I ask you to comment on one particular section of the statement issued by the Communist and Workers parties of the Socialist countries attending the third congress of the Rumanian Workers party. It is

100-16112-18

the section which reads:

At the same time it is also necessary to proceed from the proposition of the working class gaining victory in the socialist revolution by non-peaceful means.

In view of the serious and difficult questions which this section is bound to raise in the minds of many Communists, Socialists and other believers in world peace and social progress, the comments of "Pravda" would be especially welcome and valuable. The fact is that in the United States people are already asking: are the American Communists looking for possibilities of violent socialist revolution? Are they seeking to create such possibilities?

And here are some of the questions in my own mind:

1. Since "non-peaceful means" includes also the concept of armed uprising and civil war, must we not count with the possibility that a violent socialist revolution followed by a protracted civil war in any of the major capitalist countries of the west (United States, England, France, Italy, West Germany) could and would lead to a world war? Must we not proceed from the proposition that, in the present period of our epoch, there can be no world peace without social progress by peaceful means in the major capitalist countries? Must we not say that the only exceptions to this proposition could arise in people's movements whose strategic objectives are not of a socialist nature but of a general-democratic, anti-monopoly and national liberation character and also in situations where fascist rule or its equivalent threatens to close or has actually closed all possibilities for peaceful social progress?

2. Is it not true that in a world war, which is bound to be a nuclear war, the cause of socialism will have nothing to gain and everything to lose--the loss of humanity itself?

3. Is it not true that the Declaration of Communist and Workers parties of the Socialist countries, adopted in Moscow in November, 1957, has laid the theoretical and political basis for a peaceful transition to Socialism, considering this as the main principled position of Marxism-Leninism in the present period of our epoch and viewing "the possibility of non-peaceful transition to Socialism" as a dire necessity and last resort "in the event the ruling classes resorting to violence against the people"? Does not the new book on "The Foundations of Marxism-Leninism" issued in the Soviet Union advocate the same position? Could it not be true, therefore, to say that the particular section of the Bucharest statement which is here in question is not quite in harmony with that main principled position?

4. Is it not necessary to assume that the idea of armed uprising and civil war as a possible road to the victory of Socialism, as this idea is projected in the Bucharest statement, will tend to isolate the Communists in the major capitalist countries of the west from the anti-monopoly forces of their nations and, if this proves true, will obstruct the struggle for their next strategic objective which is to curb the powers of the monopolies within the confines of the capitalist social-economic system and to establish an anti-monopoly form of democracy? And isn't the realization of this objective the main condition for the peaceful transition to Socialism in the capitalist nations of the west? And isn't this objective a historic stage of socialist progress on the road to Socialism in those lands?

5. Is it not also necessary to assume that the projection of the

armed uprising and civil war as one of the means of achieving Socialism. In the major western capitalist countries would make it almost impossible for the Communist parties of those lands to establish "cooperation" with the socialist partiesfor winning power and building Socialism as called for by the Declaration of the Communist and Workers parties of the Soviet Union countries, adopted in Moscow in November, 1957?

"Finally, is it not true that the idea of violent socialist revolution in the present period of our epoch is not the perspective of the French and Italian Communist parties whose position is expressed in their joint statement of December, 1958, which calls for "a program of democratic and social renewal" and for "a series of economic and social transformations which would tend to curb the powers of the monopolies" and which says that "the struggle for Socialism lies in this perspective, which is a perspective of democratic development"?

It is my conviction that with the monopolies in their present positions of power in the major capitalist countries, especially in the United States, violent socialist revolutions--armed uprisings and protracted civil wars in any of these countries could lead to a nuclear world war which could destroy Socialism as well as capitalism, putting an end to all civilized society and to most of mankind. But with the powers of the monopolies radically disturbed and democracy lifted to the high level of anti-monopoly democracy, especially in the United States, and with a government in power committed to the realization of the people's ideals of a Welfare State, the objective and historic conditions would be fully assured for a peaceful and democratic transition to the Socialist revolution and the eventual triumph of Communism.

Cowradely yours,

Alexander Bittelman

My address:

A. Bittelman
4 Valley Trail
Croton-on-Hudson, New York
U.S.A.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-4931)

DATE: 8/19/60

FROM : SA JOHN A. HAAG (41)

SUBJECT: CP, USA
IS - C

Identity of Source

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in past (conceal)

b7D

Description of info

LOUIS WEINSTOCK stated that the CP will participate in the demonstration in memory of the dropping of the A-bomb in Hiroshima, Japan

Date received

8/4/60

Received by

SA JOHN A. HAAG (oral)

Original location

[redacted]

Information received from informant, as set forth above, was reduced to writing by SA JOHN A. HAAG on 8/2/60, and authenticated by informant on 8/4/60.

A copy of informant's oral report follows:

- 1 - [redacted] (Inv.) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-26018 (LOUIS WEINSTOCK) (415)
- 1 - NY 100-140528 (COMM. FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-4931 (415)

JAH:gmm
(4)

100-4931-12736

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
415	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. H. H. H.

NY 100-4931

8/1/60

LOUIS WEINSTOCK advised on or about 7/21/60, that the CP will participate in the demonstration in memory of the dropping of the A-bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, to be held in NYC on 8/6/60. The CP will not organize any separate demonstrations but will mobilize all members to take part in the 8/6/60 demonstration which is being sponsored by the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. The CP members will join the demonstration at Bryant Park, NYC, and march to the United Nations building.

July 5, 1960

TO ALL PARTY COMMITTEES

Dear Comrades:

We are sending you a memorandum on the McCarran and Smith Act appeals. The appeals on these cases will be heard before the Supreme Court in the early part of October.

It is essential that the Party gives its attention to this crucial question. Heretofore this matter has been sorely neglected. The hearings before the Supreme Court, as you can see from the memorandum, will be decisive. It is therefore necessary that this matter not be left to the last moment, but that steps be taken immediately so as to help popularize this issue and develop the campaign.

1. The Party should assign an individual comrade to be fully responsible for this work and where possible, a small sub-committee to work on this question.
2. All support should be given to the civil rights groups in support of this issue.
3. We will send you further material, both for your own information and for wide distribution.
4. Where committees are conducting or helping in this campaign, every effort should be made to help with necessary funds for the conduct of this work.

Please keep us informed on developments of activities around this issue as well as suggestions for the conduct of this work.

Comradely,

Phil Bart
Organizational Secretary

July 5, 1960

TO ALL PARTY COMMITTEES

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Please keep us informed on developments of activities around this issue as well as suggestions for the conduct of this work.

Cordially,

Phil Bars
Organizational Secretary

RECEIVED

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FROM

b7D

[redacted] (6-30-58)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C
b7D

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-4931)(415)

DATE: 8/25/60

FROM : SA EVERETT K. DEANE

SUBJECT: CBUSA
IS-C

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. Since 4/15/57, this building has been occupied by the New York State and National Offices of the Communist Party, USA. The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Since June, 1958, space in this building has been occupied by Publishers New Press, Inc., publisher of "The Worker", East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of information will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to re-contact the source regarding information furnished.

Information received on 8/22/60 by

SA EVERETT K. DEANE & SA [redacted]

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

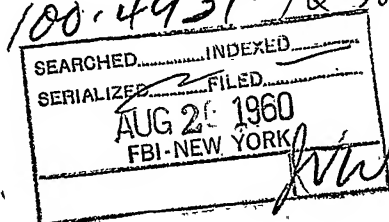
(x) Place in NY file # _____ Serial _____
Exhibit _____

() Forwarded for your information and appropriate action.

() No copy of the exhibit or this letter is being retained by the NYO.

Description of exhibit:

SEE ATTACHED.



8/15/60

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3)
FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-721)
SUBJECT: CP, USA
IS - C
CINAL

[redacted] and [redacted] on 8/15/60 made available the following documents to SA [redacted] Thermofax copies of which are enclosed for the Bureau and New York. They were received from the CP Office. The originals were returned to Informants and will be subsequently furnished the Butte Office.

b6
b7C
b7D

CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Bufile #100-3-31

A two page mimeographed document captioned "On Peace and Peaceful Coexistence," a resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, on 8/8/60.

CP, USA - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS
Bufile #100-3-36

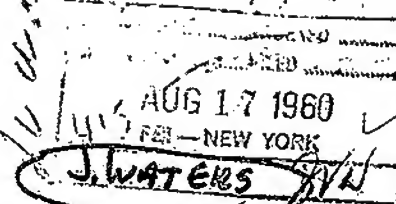
A letter dated 8/3/60 to all Districts and all Progressive Bookshops, from BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, enclosing a mimeographed sheet of excerpts from reviews of newspapers and magazines of ELIZABETH LAMSON's pamphlet "The Gentleman from Mississippi."

The Thermofax copies of both the letter and the enclosure are enclosed.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 3) (Reg.)
- 1 - New York (Encs. 3) (Reg.)
- 4 - Butte

*enclosure to
files below*

THZ/ar Photostat copies to
(8)
100-86624 (CP, USA - Int. Relations)
100-81675 (CP, USA - Pamphlets & Publications)



'A Day for Labor to Advance to Leadership'

The secretariat of the Communist Party of the USA this week issued the following statement on Labor Day:

LABOR DAY is that day on which the organized working men and women of our country display their strength and solidarity. It is a day of parades and celebrations. It is at the same time a day for sober stock-taking for mobilizing the united power of labor for the battles which lie ahead.

Labor Day, 1960, comes at a time when the question of war or peace is uppermost in the minds of American workers. It comes at a time when labor has suffered a serious setback at the hands of reaction in the form of the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin Act, with new blows planned for the next Congress. It comes at a time when the curse of unemployment is becoming more and more widespread, and when economic insecurity is on the rise.

Moreover, this Labor Day falls on the eve of a presidential election whose outcome can have a profound effect on the future of the trade union movement and the working people of our country for a long time to come.

What does labor need in the coming year?

PEACE PROGRAM

It needs a program which will guarantee world peace — a program to end the cold war, to settle differences through ne-

gotiations in good faith, to carry out disarmament and establish a peacetime economy with lower taxes and greater social welfare expenditures.

It needs a program of greatly expanded social security — a program providing a much higher minimum wage, greatly improved unemployment compensation, decent medical care for the aged and for all working people.

It needs a 30-hour week with no cut in pay to offset the displacement of workers by automation and to combat the growing menace of unemployment.

It needs to be freed of the shackles of the Landrum-Griffin Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, the "right-to-work" laws, and all other anti-labor legislation.

CIVIL RIGHTS

It needs strong, effective civil rights legislation to guarantee to Negro Americans the full exercise of those democratic rights which are supposed to be assured to all Americans.

It needs measures to end the McCarthyite erosion of democratic rights — repeal of the police state Smith and McCarran Acts, abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the outlawing of witch-hunts.

If it is to fulfill these needs, labor must assume its own proper responsibilities of leadership. It must assume the role that tradition belongs to it — the role of champion of peace. It must

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THE WORKER

DATED

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come forward in full militant support of the heroic fight of the Negro people for equal rights, and must act to establish full equality for Negro workers within the unions. And it must combat and repudiate anti-Communism as a deadly weapon of big-business reaction against labor and the democratic rights of all Americans.

Much depends on the outcome of the November elections concerning the peace of the world, the welfare of America's working people, the advancement of civil rights and of the democratic rights of labor unions. It is an election of utmost importance to every American worker.

In it, labor is called upon to repudiate those responsible for the reckless spy plane provocations and the scuttling of the summit. It must reject those who play with the threat of nuclear annihilation and strive to step up the cold war — those for whom Nixon speaks. It must reject the party of the Cadillac Cabinet, of callous indifference to the economic and social needs of the people, of enmity to organized labor.

Further, in the interests of world peace and friendship, as well as in its own immediate interests, American labor is called on to join hands with its brothers in Cuba, the Congo and other countries who are today fighting to gain their freedom from oppression at the hands of imperialism, above all of U.S. imperialism.

perialism.

But labor cannot solve its problems by voting in an opponent whose positions on most basic questions differ little from that of a Nixon, and who has associated himself with the adoption of anti-labor laws. It cannot find an answer by continuing to accept and trying to live within the straitjacket of the two-party system.

On this score, the experience with the last Congress contains a valuable lesson. Labor hailed its victory at the polls in 1958 — and rightly so. But that victory was followed by a Congress whose chief accomplishment was a Landrum-Griffin Act, a Congress which scuttled effective legislation in the interests of labor and the people.

The lesson for labor is that it is not enough to endorse Democratic candidates. It is not enough even to support so-called friends of labor. The lesson is that labor must fight on a year-round basis for its own program and must put pressure on candidates to support it and carry it out. More, labor must fight for its own candidates and must build its own independent political machinery. And as a first major step, organizations like COPE need to be built on a community basis, working the year around.

Further, if labor is to make real headway, it must strive to unite behind itself its natural allies in the battle against the

powerful, greedy trusts. These allies are the small farmers, the Negro people, small business, all of whom are in one way or another ground down by the ruthless monopolies.

It is labor's task to bring all these groups together in a powerful alliance against monopoly, to curb it and to win basic reforms for the American people. Labor must move in the direction of uniting them in a new people's party led by labor and expressing their interests and not those of big business.

Finally, it is time for unions to recognize that we live in a new world, a world in which socialism — the dream of humanity — is on the order of the day. It is time to take note that more than a billion people now live under socialism, and that the capitalist system of dog-eat-dog and devastating wars is on its way out. Workers owe it to themselves to learn about socialism, to free themselves of the lies spread by big business, and to become supporters of socialism.

With these thoughts in mind, the Communist Party of the United States greets the millions of union members on the occasion of Labor Day, of the 25th anniversary of social security laws in the U.S. in whose establishment communists had a proud part, and expresses its solidarity with the American labor movement in its struggles and aspirations.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-4931)

DATE: 9/9/60

FROM : SA JOHN A. HAAG (#41)

SUBJECT: CP, USA
IS - C

- 1 - [redacted] INV.) (41)
1 - NY 100-16021 (ARNOLD S. JOHNSON) (414)
1 - NY 97-169 ("THE WORKER") (415)
1 - NY 100-5106 (CLARENCE HATHAWAY) (414)
1 - NY 100-140528 (COMINFIL OF GREATER NY COMMITTEE FOR
A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY) (41)
1 - NY 100-128812 (CP, NYD - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (414)
1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (415)
1 - NY 100-128823 (CP, NYD - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES) (414)
1 - NY 100-79025 (MILDRED MC ADORY) (415)
1 - NY 100-26776 (CHARLES DIRBA) (424)
1 - NY 100-95550 [redacted] (421)
1 - NY 100- (ARNEY LNU) (W, M, spoke at 7/28/60 CP Election
Conference at Adelphi Hall, NYC; per [redacted] (412)
1 - NY 100- (NAT LNU) (M, W, (from garment); spoke at
7/28/60 CP Election Conference at Adelphi
Hall, NYC; per [redacted] (412)
1 - NY 100-54555 (EVELYN WIENER) (424)
1 - NY 100-13203 (GEORGE MORRIS) (415)
1 - NY 100-93665 (MIMI FRIEDLANDER) (421)
1 - NY 100-64662 (JACK FINN) (424)
1 - NY 100-129629 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON) (414)
1 - NY 100-136519 (COMINFIL OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY) (41)
1 - NY 100-74560 (CP, USA - FUNDS) (415)
1 - NY 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON) (415)
1 - NY 100- (COMMITTEE OF 200) (41)
① - NY 100-4931 (415)

JAH:gmg
(23)

100-4931-12790

Searched	Indexed
Serialized	Filed
SEPT. 6 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. H. H. H.

NY 100-4931

Identity of Source [redacted] who has furnished
reliable info in past
(conceal)

b7D

Description of Info July 28, 1960 CP Election
Conference at Adelphi Hall,
NYC

Date Received 8/29/60

Received by SA JOHN A. HAAG
(written)

Original Location [redacted]

A copy of informant's written report follows:

NY 100-4931

Communist Party U.S.A.
Activities

Aug. 3, 1960
New York

Re: N.Y. C.P. Election Conference

Over 100 members of the C.P. from the N.Y. area came to a C.P. "election conference on July 28th, 1960" which was held at the Adelphi Hall in New York.

The chairman of the conference was ARNOLD JOHNSON.

JOHNSON proposed the following agenda for the conference:

- 1) Subs for The Worker
- 2) Hiroshima Day
- 3) Report on the election campaign by
CLARENCE HATHAWAY.

Talking on the "Hiroshima Day" ARNOLD JOHNSON said that the Sane Nuclear Policy Committee will lead the Hiroshima Day demonstration. He said that the Hiroshima "walk, demonstration and vigil" is being sponsored by "many organization and trade union leaders" and he asked the C.P. organizations to participate in this action. ARNOLD JOHNSON told the gathering that "millions of people demonstrated in Japan on Hiroshima Day" and that "the American people by demonstrating on August 6th will show their solidarity with the people of Japan in the struggle for peace." ARNOLD JOHNSON stated that after the meeting at Bryant Park and the march to the U.N. there will be a 3-day vigil "starting on Friday (Aug. 5th) through Sunday" (Aug. 6th).

On the question of "summer subs" for The Worker JOHNSON urged the party membership to get (in New York State)

NY 100-4931

500 subs (3 months for \$1.00); to "bring The Worker to the people and in this way to have The Worker participate in the election campaign." He asked everyone to take cards which were printed for this sub drive, "Summer Sale Special" for canvassing. He said that these canvassing cards could be effectively used by the canvassers "to place our party candidates on the balott."

CLARENCE HATHAWAY, chairman of the N.Y. State C.P., reported on "the tasks (in the coming election campaign) confronting us as a Communist Party."

CLARENCE HATHAWAY stated that his report on the tasks of the Communist Party in the election campaign represents "the collective thinking of many party leaders and party organizations." He said that the National Executive Committee (C.P.) will meet "a week from Saturday to evaluate the political situation and adopt a program of action."

HATHAWAY stated "that the Republican and the Democratic parties resorts to demagoguery." He claimed that the "adopted programs of both parties are essentially a continuation of past cold war policies."

He said that both conventions were under pressure "both from the ROCKEFELLER combine and from the mass movements of the people."

"NELSON ROCKEFELLER demanded more armament to the tune of 3 billion dollars plus more billions for the building of bomb-shelters...The mass movements represented tremendous pressure from the people... The petition campaign for STEVENSON reflects the desire of the people for peace.. STEVENSON was the symbol of peace."

HATHAWAY underlined that both conventions felt not only "the pressure of monopoly capital but also the

NY 100-4931

pressure of the people". HATHAWAY stated that "both parties are capitalist parties...Both JOHN KENNEDY and LYNDON JOHNSON, RICHARD NIXON and HENRY CABOT LODGE are committed to the most powerfull sections of big business. The Communist party is interested in doing everything to advance the people's interests." HATHAWAY stated that "the policy of the Communist party is neither selecting the lesser evil nor a curse on both houses. They didn't provide the people with a lesser evil."

HATHAWAY said that "we must avoid speculative approaches" and that the Communists should work "where the people are" and "to exploit to the maximum degree" every promiss made by the two parties.

He spoke out against boycotting the elections which he called "a negative approach" and "will not be understood by the workers."

HATHAWAY also spoke out against a Labor Party at this time: "No Labor Party will be established by agitation, but only through struggle."

The aim of the Communist party, according to HATHAWAY's report is to "utilize the election campaign to move the masses of the people" and to expose the imperialist aims of the two capitalist parties."

HATHAWAY spoke of the "developing of a movement in New York of integration of schools." He said that a citizens Committee of 200 was organized in New York for a sit-out struggle against segregation when the public school will reopen in September... I have reasons to believe that this sit-out movement will develop into a large scale struggle". He said that "this movement will reach large proportions... It can be a tremendous movement...." He called upon the C.P. Clubs to take up this question and give this sit-up movement "the most possible help."

NY 100-4931

He also underlined the importance of raising the issue of peace and "to influence and give direction to the masses."

HATHAWAY stated that the C.P. decided "to put forth in this campaign our own candidates" -- ARNOLD JOHNSON for Congressman and MILLIE MC ADCRY for State Assembly and maybe "one in Brooklyn."

HATHAWAY also asked to "push the \$1.00 for 3-months sub drive," to get at least 500 subs and to consider this drive "a part of the election activity."

He also ask to raise \$35,000.00 by Oct. 15th, 1960.

This fund drive of \$35,000 according to HATHAWAY, is needed for the election campaign, for defense - the "membership (in the C.P.) case which comes up this coming fall" and for The Worker, which needs \$15,000 to the end of the year.

He spoke of the importance of "enlarging the membership of the party" (C.P.) and the "developing of a stronger peoples progressive movement."

The chairman made an appeal that each one present at this conference should contribut_ \$1.00 to pay the expenses of this conference.

Among the speakers who participated in the discussion of the HATHAWAY report were:

CHARLES DURBIN who advocated the boycotting of the national elections but to vote for local candidates.

spoke for the boycotting of the elections and against having C.P. candidates in the coming election campaign.

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NY 100-4931

ARNEY stated that "the election of NIXON is an endorsement of the EISENHOWER cold war policies. The key question in this election campaign is to advance the mass movement of the people."

NAT (from garment) stated that "both presidential candidates represent the pro-war policies."

EVELY WEINER came out against the boycott of the elections. She spoke at length about the school situation in New York State. She underlined that "the party (C.P.) should bring to the people the issue of the situation of the schools in New York State" and to support "the sit-in strike against school segregation."

GEORGE MORRIS spoke against the boycott of the elections.

MIMI FRIEDLANDER called upon the C.P. members to "work whithin the capitalist parties" and to influence the people to struggle for the rights of the people."

JACK (the secretary of the 1960 May Day Committee) endorsed HATHAWAY's report. BILL ALBERTSON said that he can not go with PAUL on the boycotting of the elections. He said that "we should work within the Democratic party." He said that STEVENSON, WILLIAMS, LEHMAN and Mrs. ROOSEVELT are in the Democratic party. "None of them are in the Republican party." He called for "joining with the liberal forces and put the heat on the Democratic party." He called upon the C.P. members to get 500 subs for The Worker and to raise a fund of \$35,000 by October 15th. The conference adopted the following proposals:

To authorise the C.P. the runing of C.P. candidates.

To assign (by the C.P. clubs) members to work for these candidates.

NY 100-4931

To raise a fund of \$35,000 for defense and the C.P. election campaign.

To get 500 subs for The Worker between now and September 15th.

To adopt CLARENCE HATHAWAY's report "as a general direction policy."

To call another conference after the N.E.C. meeting.

The chairman announced that he has a list of 19 more speakers but because of the late hour the vote was for adjourning the conference.

The chairman appealed to the party membership to engage in a campaign to free HENRY WINSTON by writing cards and sending telegrams to the President asking for a "medical pardon" for him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-4931)

DATE:

9/6/60

FROM : SA HAROLD P. QUINN, #415

SUBJECT: CP, USA
IS - C

On 8/9/60, NY 1750-S* furnished information regarding a conversation which had taken place between PHIL and CONNIE BART at their residence at 2415 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, NY. Among the information furnished, was the following:

PHIL BART mentioned to his wife that at a recent meeting of the CP, USA, the topic of discussion was the recent meeting of the Communist leaders of the world at Bucharest. He said that all the leadership in the CP, USA have definite views but that they sound like a bunch of children when they start expounding them. He said that after the meeting he and GUS HALL had sat down together and discussed the historic "cleavages" in Marxism. BART said that these had begun as early as 1914 and there had been changes going on ever since. He commented that it is his own feeling that this type of thing is part of growth and is a very healthy sign in the CP.

CONNIE then questioned him if the present line of the CP, USA is unified and united and he answered that it was. He continued that the Soviet Union is very pleased with the position of the CP, USA, and that this position had been expressed by ELIZABETH FLYNN in a speech at the recent meeting in Bucharest. He said it was also confirmed by an article by GUS HALL which was published in "Political Affairs."

- 1 - New York (100-56579) (PHIL BART) (#415)
- 1 - New York (100-12959) (CONNIE BART) (#415)
- 1 - New York (100-1696) (ELIZABETH FLYNN) (#415)
- 1 - New York (100-84944) (GUS HALL) (#415)
- ① - New York (100-4931)

HPQ:bjb

(5)

hjb

Per J
af

100-4931-12791

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J. WATER	

9/7/60

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-372598)

ATTENTION: MR. F.J. BAUMGARDNER

FROM: SAC, WFO (61-49)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, VS
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Letter to Mr. Baumgardner dated 8/26/60
100 - 95240 - 6496

Full record

ReWFOlet 4/18/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two photostats each of the following briefs filed in captioned case before the Supreme Court:

1. Brief for American Civil Liberties Union Amicus Curiae filed by NANETTE DEMBITZ and ROWLAND WATTS, Counsel for ACLU.
2. Brief for Petitioner filed by JOHN J. ABT and JOSEPH FORER.

It is noted that these briefs were date stamped 8/24/60. WFO was advised these briefs were in on 8/26/60 but since those briefs were in short supply they were not released to be photostated until 9/6/60.

Mr. EUGENE T. LYDDANE, Deputy Clerk, Supreme Court advised SA ROBERT C. PUTNAM on 9/6/60 that there was another amicus curiae brief in the Clerk's Office on this matter but he will be unable to release it to WFO to be photostated until later this week.

P
3 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
① - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

RCP:jmm
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100-4931-12792

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SERIALIZED	FILED
41	
J. WATERS	
415	

WFO 61-49

WFO is following this matter closely and as soon as this brief is available it will be photostated and forwarded to the Bureau.

It is noted that new Supreme Court Docket Number 12 has been assigned to this case.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/6/60

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-118525)
FROM: SA [REDACTED] (421)
SUBJECT: BRONX CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
IS - C

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b7D

Identity of Source [REDACTED] reliable

Description of info BCLC meeting 8/8/60

Date Received 8/18/60

Original located [REDACTED]

A copy of informant's report follows:

1 - Chicago (100-) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (RM)
1 - Chicago (100-) (GERALDINE LIGHTFOOT) (RM)
1 - Chicago (100-) (DICK CRILEY) (RM)
1 - [REDACTED] (NV) (421)
1 - NY 100-89179 (BELLA ALTSHULER) (421)
1 - NY 100-99195 [REDACTED] (421)
1 - NY 100-71043 [REDACTED] (421)
1 - NY 100-135476 (HELEN BLOCK) (421)
1 - NY 100-133566 [REDACTED] (421)
1 - NY 100-136709 [REDACTED] (421)
1 - NY 100-135246 [REDACTED] (421)
1 - NY 100- (FRANCES GIBBS, N, female, 5'2" 110
attended BCLC mtg. 8/8/60 per [REDACTED]
8/9/60)
1 - NY 100-74005 (BEA LOWENTHAL) (421)
1 - NY 100-114205 (REBECCA MINDEL) (421)
1 - NY 100-134545 (REBECCA MINDEL) (421)
1 - NY 100-134545 (PAULINE MICHTON) (421)
1 - NY 100-136709 (REBECCA GUREWITZ) (421)
1 - NY 100-8529 (MARY KAUFMAN) (424)

JPD:mxg
(25)

COPIES CONT'D

1 - 100-118525 (41)

100-4931-12293

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415 SEP 6 1960	
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J. Waters

NY 100-118525

COPIES CONT'D

- 1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)(415)
- 1 - 100-4931 (CP, USA)(414)
- 1 - 100-27452 (ROBERT THOMPSON)(421)
- 1 - 100-108148 (EDITH TIGER)(421)
- 1 - 100-107419 (ECLC)(411)
- 1 - 100-81860 (CLARK FOREMAN)(41)

NY 100-118525

August 9, 1960

Report of a regular Bronx Committee for Civil Liberties (BCLC) meeting on Monday evening, 8/8/60, at the apartment of BELLA ALTSHULER, Apt. R 31, 2731 Barker Avenue, Bronx 67, New York.

The following people were present:

BELLA ALTSHULER

[redacted] acting chairman for the meeting

HELEN BLOCK

[redacted]

[redacted] Financial Secretary

FRANCES GIBBS

BEA LOWENTHAL

REBECCA MINDEL

PAULINE MITCHEN

REBECCA GUREWITZ

MARY KAUFMAN - lawyer for BOB THOMPSON

BELLA reported that the U.S. Board of Parole had decided to reserve decision on HENRY WINSTON's parole request until October, 1960. BELLA urged a renewal campaign in order to get President EISENHOWER to grant clemency to HENRY WINSTON. MARY KAUFMAN endorsed this approach.

MARY KAUFMAN briefly outlined the contents of the Mc Carran Act. She stated that the purpose of the act was to classify the American Communist Party (CP) as an arm of a foreign power. She said that the "Act" does not specifically mention the foreign power, but everyone presumes that it is the Soviet Union. Under the Mc Carran Act, she stated, the "Subversive Activities Control Board" (SACB) had been created. Its function, she said, was to investigate organizations and upon

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NY 100-118525

investigation determine whether or not such organization is under control of this foreign power. In the case of the American CP, the SACB has decided that the American CP should register as agents of a foreign power. The American CP has appealed this ruling and the final ruling, she said, comes, after 5 years, before the U.S. Supreme Court this fall. If the U.S. Supreme Court rules in favor of the SACB's findings then failure of the American CP to register would mean 10 years in prison and a fine for every day it fails to do so. The same penalties apply to CP members also, she stated. This segment of the Mc Carran Act, she said, also applies to Communist-Fronts.

MARY KAUFMAN stated that all the Government's witnesses have shown to be perjurers and the courts have ruled out their testimony. Five years ago, she said, she was permitted to look at the FBI files in this matter and the information contained therein is information contained from individuals who have been proven to be perjurers. The only evidence that they have against the American CP are the Marxist Classics.

The greatest danger of the Mc Carran Act is that no one will be able to hold opinions contrary to those who run the government, she said.

She cited as possible examples of what could happen under the Act if an organization supported the sit-in demonstrators that organizations could be labeled as subversive because their support would be interpreted by the Government as supporting CP causes because the CP has always struggled for Negro rights.

NY 100-118525

There was about \$10 turned over to [redacted]
[redacted] for which he gave receipts.

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GERALDINE LIGHTFOOT and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT visited momentarily to say goodbye to BELLA. They gave a ride to MARY KAUFMAN who had to go home to Brooklyn.

The BCLC affair for MARY KAUFMAN and BOB THOMPSON on Saturday, 9/17/60, at the Allerton Community Center was discussed. LOU was placed in charge of the tickets.

BELLA reported that EDITH TIGER of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) had advised her that the BCLC should begin work now on the BCLC bulletin for September.

BELLA suggested to MARY KAUFMAN that Congressman could be approached in order to seek their support for repeal of the Mc Carran Act. MARY replied that she didn't know whether this was the right time to do that sort of a thing. She stated that personally she was primarily concerned in securing "amicus curia" briefs.

[redacted] remarked that CLARK FOREMAN (ECLC) stated that he would be happy to file such a brief. MARY stated that the attorney for the ECLC had made a contrary statement. BELLA stated that CLARK FOREMAN had recently agreed to file one. MARY stated that CLARK FOREMAN would be contacted in this regard.

MARY also reported that DICK CRILEY of Chicago and his committee had just put out an excellent pamphlet on the Mc Carran Act. BELLA replied that she had ordered 2,000 of them for the BCLC.

FRANCES GIBBS - Negro female, about 5'2", slender 110 lbs. approximately, greying at the temples, thin face, friend of SHELTON MADDOX.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-10285) (41)

SUBJECT: "L'UNITA"
IS - C

Date: 9/12/60

Identity of Source

[redacted] - reliable

b7D

Description of info

Meeting of the Administrative
Committee of "L'Unita" held
8/26/60 at Garment Cultural
Center, West 38th St., NYC

Date Received

8/29/60

Received by

SA LEROY W. SHEETS
(Written)

Original Located

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 3 - Los Angeles (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (ANGELO BERTOLINI)
 - (1 - 100-) (Mrs. ANGELO BERTOLINI)
 - (1 - 100-) (PEOPLES WORLD)
- 1 - Newark (100-) (BRUNO ALLORTO) (RM)
- 1 - New York [redacted] INV.) (423)
- 1 - New York (100-7898) (BRUNO ALLORTO) (412)
- 1 - New York (100-56820) (VITO MAGLI) (423)
- 1 - New York (100-104508) (ALEX GARDNER) (422)
- 1 - New York (100-94344) (JOHN MIHALICH) (422)
- 1 - New York (100-113720) (FRANK CAMARDA) (423)
- 1 - New York (100-76021) (MIKE SCARPELLI) (421)
- 1 - New York (100-83694) (GABRIEL DE FILIPIS) (421)
- 1 - New York (100-137191) (EROS PAPINI) (422)
- 1 - New York (100-133868) (AURELIO PREDONZAN) (422)
- 1 - New York (100-9375) (ANTONINO SIRACUSA) (424)
- 1 - New York (100-4931) (CP, USA) (415)
- 1 - New York (100-79717) (CP, USA, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (415)
- 1 - New York (100-128812) (CP, USA, NYD, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (414)
- 1 - New York (100-128816) (CP, USA, NYD, NATIONAL GROUPS) (414)
- 1 - New York (100-10285) (41)

LWS:ml
(20)

100-4931-12794

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[Signature]

NY 100-10285

Aug. 28, 1960

Meeting of the Administrative Committee of L'Unita' held on Aug. 26, at the Cultural Center, West 38 St. Present: VITO, ALEX GARDNER, JOHN MIHALICH, FRANK CAMARDA, MIKE SCARPELLI, GABRIEL DE FILIPPIS, E. PAPINI, BRUNO ALLORTO, AURELIO PREDONZAN, and Mr. Mrs. ANGELO BERTOLINI.

VITO discussed briefly the coming issue of the paper which will come out early in September. He also reported briefly on the finances stating that we are now in fairly good position. With all probability we will come out 8 pages for the presidential issue.

He said that the response to our appeal has been fair. Almost 100 dollars has been received so far.

Then speaking about the future existence of the paper, he reported that there have been a number of meetings, none conclusive as to the possibility of changing the name of L'Unita', of broadening its politics. ALEX spoke after and said that this discussion has to be concluded once and for all; he does not like the idea that the Party wants to put its two cents in the discussion. He attacked NINO SIRACUSA for stating that we need a party bureau. BERTOLINI also spoke and said that our friends in Los Angeles, California itself, looks for leadership to New York, that the paper is an absolute necessity. He is also of the opinion that the paper should be "broader" and possibly change the name. His wife also stated that New York is looked upon as the "leader". She spoke of the necessity of a national organization, or possibly enter some other Italian-American organization and influence it somehow on progressivism, in the fight for labor legislations, old age pension, etc. On the election, they were also of the opinion, that the best thing for us to do, is to concentrate on local candidates, and talk about the necessity of a third party.

NY 100-10285

The BERTOLINIs spoke about their experience in L.A. around the Peoples World, how it was able to survive during these years. They said that now these same Clubs which were instrumental in maintaining alive their paper, are now returning, even if slowly in the Party. But let us not make the mistake, that if their are not members, that we cannot trust them. Let us work closely with them. They brought a 50 dollar contribution to L'Unita" & promised more in the future.

It was agreed to call a meeting of active people, or people who were close to us in the past for the purpose of discussing our future activities, mainly the paper and some kind of an organization. The BERTOLINI suggested that our various friends in the country be kept well informed, because they are eager to do something.

After serving some refreshments the meeting adjourned at 10:50 p.m.

Date received 9/12/60	Received from (name or symbol number) [redacted]	Received by SA [redacted]
--------------------------	---	------------------------------

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Dictated ^{Date} 9/15/60 to [redacted]
9/19/60
Transcribed _____
Authenticated
by Informant _____

Date of Report

NA

Date(s) of activity

NA

Brief description of activity or material

Info concerning [redacted] Cuban Consulate

employee in P.R. Letter from P. Garcia in

N. Y. to C. Mattei in P.R. containing info
re various N.Y. pro independence groups.

File where original is located if not attached

[redacted]

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Remarks:

- ACTION: 1. Information contained herein disseminated to
pertinent files by channelizing memorandum.
2. To be authenticated.
3. Info concerning travel plans of PELEGRIN GARCIA
forwarded to Bureau and N.Y. by radiogram dated
9/14/60.

RWK:aro
(44)

23 - New York

105-28427 (FLN)
105-33822 (MLPR)

[redacted]

105-34949 (P.R. Libre)
105-38822 (1868 Movement)
(100-) (CR, USA)
105- (Independence Party)
105-40548 (March 21 Movement)
105- (Oct. 30 Movement)
105- (MPI)
105- (NPPR)
105-1870 (Pelegrin Garcia)

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I Have Read RWK

Index to [redacted]

Jose Miguel Tejada

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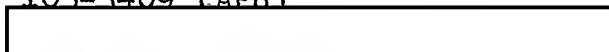
105-30376
105-2331
105-5073
105-29254
105-37233
105-
105-
105-41189
105-32451
100-
105-2597



21 - San Juan



100-3 (NPPR)
105-3409 (APII)



105-3401 (MPIPR)
105-3752 (MLPR)
105-3079 (FUPI)
100-4014 (PIP)
105-3166 (FLN)

100-280

97-374

100-943

105-393

100-4848

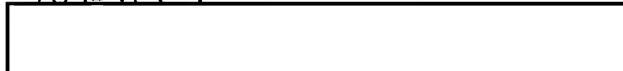
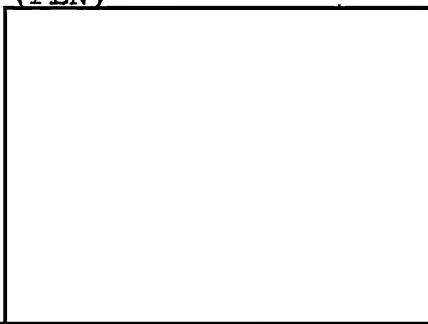
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The following information was obtained on 9/12/60:

[redacted] representing the APU, has been attempting to get in touch with [redacted] the Cuban Consulate employee, in order to offer her a ticket to return to Cuba. She has been stating that she desires to return to Cuba; however, has no funds to purchase a ticket.

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[redacted] contacted CLEMENTE MATTEI during the past week to inquire if he had heard from New York concerning an invitation he expected to receive concerning his speaking at the Grito de Lares commemoration activities in New York on September 23. [redacted] had not received such an invitation.

According to MIGUEL TEJADA, [redacted] would be leaving Puerto Rico for Cuba sometime this week. He indicated that there were plans to have a group of pro-independentists at the airport to bid her farewell.

[redacted] received authorization from the mayor of Lares, Puerto Rico, for the NPPR to utilize the plaza on September 23 for the commemoration activities.

[redacted] in Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised that he has a large group ready to attend the Grito de Lares commemoration but that they do not have sufficient cars to transport them to Lares from Ponce.

During the past week [redacted] received a letter from PELEGRIN GARCIA in New York which is set forth as follows:

"New York
September 8, 1960

[redacted]
San Juan, Puerto Rico

"My dear brother, MATTEI:

"I have been meaning to write to you since I returned from the New Revolutionary Cuba. I could not do so because I found it necessary to go to Chicago and Los Angeles to meet with certain groups of Puerto Ricans who

are very much interested in knowing the different courses in tactics taken in the struggle for our country's independence.

"I have two of your letters in my possession, dated August 25th and September 1, 1960. I also regret that two of your previous letters have not reached me yet. I refer to the letter dated August 25th:

"THE CASE OF [REDACTED] Due to the interest and the Decree of Expulsion against this lady, our work becomes speculative in revolutionary circles. But it wouldn't do any harm to notify [REDACTED] the truth of the matter so that they won't make the mistake of getting mixed up with persons who are not morally endowed to understand such serious matters. I personally regret this lady's expulsion, but it is better that she gets out from under [REDACTED] claws because this could be detrimental to the Cuban Revolution, which at the present time is in need of a great deal of moral support in view of all kinds of aggressions.

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"of [REDACTED] He is an exclusive agent of [REDACTED] and the one directly responsible for the failure of July 25th with his attempts to divide the commemorative acts more than they are divided. [REDACTED] is interested in setting up the MPI here in N. Y., recruiting members from the MLPR. Concerning all these divisions, I must clarify to you that Cuba feels respect for the reputation only of the Nationalist Party. The rest is only scenery, there.

"I have not seen the copy of the 'Diario de Nueva York' that you asked for.

"I have a few matters pending with [REDACTED]

"What grieves me profoundly is to know that the majority of the cases that have been sent have not been taken care of diligently and this has caused arguments with the customers. I will explain this in details further on.

"I am thinking of going to Puerto Rico on the 25th of this month. But I do not have sufficient money. However, I will try to get some because I have a lot of things to take care of there and I do not want the new year to catch me with the burden of old problems.

"Referring to the letter dated September 1st:
I do not know what to tell you concerning the case of [redacted]
[redacted] The MLPR's control is in the hands of the
good-for-nothing [redacted] They are plotting
something the motives of which I do not know, but I can
easily guess. The separatist cradle moves onward. I'll give
you a picture of the New York scene:

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Nationalist Party
MLPR
Puerto Rico Libre
1868 Movement
Communist Party

Independence Party
March 21st Movement
October 30th Movement

and now the MPI (with [redacted]
[redacted] as leader)

"By looking at these names, you can arrive at the
conclusion that they are indulging in fanciful dreams, be-
cause they stupidly believe that independence is just 'around
the corner.' They imitate FIDEL to such an extent that in
their alcoholic delirium they feel capable of anything. The
worst one of all is [redacted] who walks around with black boots,
black trousers, black shirt and olive green cap with a star
for commander. Close to him is [redacted] who has even
dared to issue bonds in the name of an imaginary revolution
that only exists in his feverish mind. Then there is the
little old man HERNANDEZ, who things he is MAXIMO GOMEZ. That
is to say, our struggle is going backwards like the crab. All
of [redacted] influence is present like a hopeless evil.

"In Cuba, I stopped [redacted] delegate who had the nerve
to receive the FLN with [redacted] as delegate. After the
Credentials Commission heard the list of charges that they
had kept, they were in a jam. All of these organizations were
put through the mill and did not raise their heads again.
Finally, they did not allow the FLN to be represented and [redacted]
[redacted] had to leave with his tail between his legs.

"TEJADA: who would think of sending this man as a
delegate? Do you know that he was thrown out of Cuba because
of his effrontery and for his heroic obsession of handing out
checks without funds? If he was not executed it was because
of a miracle since this type of crime is not pardoned in Cuba.

This man declared himself our enemy after I behaved so well towards him. One can be nimble in his boldness making statements in the name of a revolution which he did not aid, but one cannot deceive humanity without being discovered. He was thrown out of Cuba and he will not be able to return ever again.

"I am not acquainted with the matter of [redacted] but he personifies the independentist who has corrupted morally. I have so many things to tell you that I hope I'll see you in P.R. and to acquaint you with all the boasts made in Cuba by the representatives of the FUPI, MPI, PIP, APU and the whole alphabet which has become a refuge for deserters and false patriots.

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"I shall be on the lookout for [redacted] Don't worry.

"You can use this address for urgent matters and confidential matters:

Almacenes Cuba
3450 Broadway
New York 31, N.Y. (For P. GARCIA, P.R.)

"For other matters and general information:

P. GARCIA
[redacted]

[redacted] "I want you to inform the following to [redacted]

"1- The case of [redacted] she changed her mind because of the delay.

"She obtained the services of another lawyer.

"She only wants me to give her back the money for the expenses that she incurred. She had the money ready to pay me but because of the delay in seeing any activity, she decided the above-mentioned. If the case had been ready, I could have taken it to Chicago personally.

"SUMMARY: Case will not be heard.

"2- The case of MILAGROS RIVERA vs. ROBERTO AYALA. He refuses to sign after giving me his word that he would without any regrets. I have the answer to the suit in my possession.

"SUMMARY: We must obtain a court order.

"3- The case of LABOY vs. KONETSKY. He refuses to sign and he kept the order and has not returned it yet.

"SPECIAL MATTER: On the night before leaving for Cuba (July 20, 1960), she paid me the remainder of the money, \$75.00, but I used it for the trip and as soon as [redacted] sends me the check that he is claiming for me, I'll return to [redacted] his corresponding part. I want him to excuse me for the moment but if the client writes that he should notify her that her debt is paid. Besides her name is [redacted] and not the way it appears in the suit. [redacted]

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[redacted] This mistake must be fixed.

"Tell [redacted] to please excuse me on this matter because it was due to things beyond my control. But tell him to please attend to this matter of the [redacted] as soon as possible since she bothers me every day about the date of her divorce, something which is not in my power to solve.

"ANOTHER MATTER: I have the case of a personal friend, [redacted] who is a Cuban married to a Dominican and he wants to divorce in P.R. He was married in New York. He'll pay quickly and in cash and he wants us to do him this favor. But I have to make sure that the lady is willing to sign the divorce papers. Let me know the possibilities.

"With nothing further and awaiting your answer quickly on this matter and the rest of the legal matters, I send you my cordial greetings and regards to [redacted]

b6
b7c

[redacted]

With regard to various names mentioned in the above letter, the following is set forth:

[redacted]

TEJADA is JOSE MIGUEL TEJADA.

[redacted]

[redacted] is a highly-placed Cuban official in the Ministry of Exterior Relations.

Pages 4 and 5 of instant letter concerned various divorce cases in New York which PELEGRIN GARCIA is handling for Attorney [redacted] in Puerto Rico. The individuals mentioned in this letter are not known to be connected with New York pro-independence groups.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3)

9/22/60

SAC, NEW YORK (100-4931) (415)

CP, USA
IS - C
(OO: NY)

ReBulet, 3/18/60.

[] advised that he was unable to furnish an analysis of the four documents enumerated in NY letter of 2/8/60, as requested in relet. This he said was due to his extensive activity on behalf of the Bureau, i.e., his trips to Minneapolis and Cuba and his attendance at CP functions. All this has been complicated by his poor health.

b7D

On 9/21/60, [] pointed out however that a study of the four documents referred to would have given faint indication that an ideological difference was brewing. This difference is apparent today, succinctly, as the ideological struggle between China and the USSR regarding peaceful co-existence and the non-inevitability of war.

On 9/21/60, [] furnished a short report with two documents, which are enclosed, issued at the 8/9/60 meeting of the CP, USA, National Executive Committee. This report, and the two documents, according to the informant, in effect show the result of the rumblings indicated in the documents enumerated in NY let of 2/8/60.

The informant's report is as follows:

2 - Bureau (100-3) (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - [] (Inv) (41)
1 - NY 100-4931 (415)

JAH:mfd
(4)

100-4931-12796 *um*

NY 100-4931

Materials of the CP, USA, Concerning the
"Ideological Differences" between the
CP, USSR, and CP China

Since the meeting of the National Executive Committee of CP, USA, on August 6-7-8, 1960, at which there was an extensive report and discussion on the open dispute between the Russian and Chinese parties, there has already appeared three official pronouncements of the CP, USA which fully allies it on the side of Khrushchev and the Russian Party.

These are:

1) Resolution on Peace and Peaceful Co-existence, adopted by the N.E.C. meeting of Aug. 6-7-8, 1960. This was published in the "Worker" on August 21, 1960, and widely circulated inside the CPUSA in mimeographed form.

2) The International Situation and Peace Discussion guide (appended hereto) which is an educational and classroom outline for use within the CPUSA by speakers, teachers or Organizers.

3) The article "The Summit - And After" by Gus Hall, appearing in "Political Affairs" for August, 1960, and which has been accepted for publication in the "World Marxist Review" for October, 1960.

This article is a carefully prepared statement by the CPUSA leadership in the form of a public article on the disputed questions.

Nowhere in any of the foregoing documents is there any reference whatever to, concerning or about the CP of China

NY 100-4931

or the dispute in question. However, every disputed topic and subject between CP, USSR and CP China is tackled. As you see, on each topic, the CPUSA aggressively allies with the Khrushchev line, (on "The character of the present epoch", on non-inevitability of war", on "peaceful co-existence", on a "correct estimate of imperialism", etc.).

While no pro-Chinese statements or resolutions are made available to the CPUSA membership for a comparative study of them versus the pro-Russian material, the CPUSA leadership energetically re-prints, translates or otherwise makes available all materials and documents which explain or supplement the Russian position. Among these are:

- 1) Speech of Khrushchev at the Bucharest Conference (available at Jefferson Bookstore and published by "Crosscurrents")
- 2) "The Prospect for Peace", (reprinted and mimeographed for large internal use) from "New Times", No. 30, July, 1960. This article is a direct refutation of the Chinese arguments one-by-one, and a guide-line to all pro-Russian supporters.
- 3) "Peaceful Co-Existence - A Vital Necessity", by B. Ponomarev, from "Pravda", August 12, 1960, reprinted and mimeographed by CPUSA Educational Dept. Ponomarev is, as you will recall, head of the CPUSSR department of propaganda and agitation. A former article by him, in the midst of the fight over "revisionism" had much to do with defeating the Gates Crowd.

NY 100-4931

4) "Dialectics of Our Time" appeared in "Kommunist" (USSR) July 1960, is circulating inside CPUSA and will be re-published in "Political Affairs" for October, 1960.

- - - - -

The enclosed documents are;

1. The International Situation and Peace - Discussion Guide
2. The Prospect for Peace

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-4931) (415)

DATE: September 27, 1960

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-3)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Page three of New York letter 9/22/60 discloses that the speech of Nikita S. Khrushchev at the Bucharest Conference is available at the Jefferson Bookstore. If New York has not already furnished the Bureau with a copy of Khrushchev's speech, same should be obtained and furnished the Bureau within the immediate future.

10-4

100-4931-12797

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 28 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

SAC, NEW YORK (100-78633)

9/29/60

SA ALFRED B. NOVAK (#33)

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN
IS-R; ISA-1950

Identity of Source: NY 1537-3*

Reliability: Has furnished reliable
information in the past.

Date of Activity: 8/26/60

Date Received: 8/26/60

BILL ALBERTSON asked NEEDLEMAN if he knew JOHN ABT. NEEDLEMAN replied that he did and considered him to be a "nice guy". ALBERTSON remarked that a testimonial was going to be given for ABT.

NEEDLEMAN promised ALBERTSON that he had sent a check as a contribution to be used for political purposes. NEEDLEMAN stated that he had read an excellent editorial entitled "Two For The Scesaw" and another one on 8/22/60, concerning the presidential election. NEEDLEMAN remarked that the editorial had said that it would be wrong for the "Party" (CP) to endorse either candidate. ALBERTSON stated that what the (CP) must do is to set up a new party, a third party.

- 1 - NY 100-129629 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON) (#415)
- ① - NY 100-4931 (CPUSA) (#415)
- 1 - NY 100-54965 (JOHN ABT) (#424)
- 1 - NY 100-74560 (CPUSA-FUNDS) (#415)
- 1 - New York (100-78633)

ABN:rlp
(5)

100-4931-12798

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
415 SEP 29 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. Blatter *D. W.*

October 3, 1949

Airtel

To: SACs Chicago
Cleveland
Detroit
Los Angeles
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New York
Philadelphia
San Francisco
Seattle
St. Louis

From: Director, FBI (100-3)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

It has been noted at the Bureau that an increasing amount of information being submitted by letter and airtel concerning the activities of the Communist Party, USA, should have been furnished in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

When information is not submitted in letterhead memorandum form, it must be redictated at the Bureau with resulting delay in dissemination to say nothing of the additional stenographic, clerical, and supervisory time involved. If submitted in memorandum form, such memoranda are disseminated upon receipt. The efficiency and economy realized in the use of letterhead memoranda are, therefore, obvious.

If in doubt as to whether information will be disseminated upon receipt at the Bureau, resolve the doubt in favor of putting the information into memorandum form. The number of copies will be determined by the content of the memorandum, but a minimum of 3 (original and 2) should be furnished.

100-3-731-12799
WATERGATE
b6
b7c

Airtel to SACs Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee,
Minneapolis, Newark, New York, Philadelphia,
San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The fact that information has been received from highly valuable informants or sensitive sources does not of itself preclude dissemination since such information can often be paraphrased, thereby protecting the source, or it can be corroborated by other sources.

In those instances when it is necessary to submit a summary of information by teletype or radiogram that communication should include a statement that a letterhead memorandum follows.

The above instructions concerning the preparation of letterhead memoranda should be called to the attention of all Special Agent personnel who prepare correspondence concerning the CPUSA and its subfile categories (international relations, organization, et cetera) and should be implemented immediately.

These instructions do not apply to the CPUSA Counterintelligence Program correspondence.

10/3/60

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3)
FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-721)
SUBJECT: CP, USA
IS - C
CINAL

[redacted] and [redacted] on 10/3/60, made available the following documents to SA [redacted] thermofax copies of which are enclosed for the Bureau and New York. They were received from the CP National Office. The originals were returned to Informants and will subsequently be furnished the Butte Office.

b6
b7C
b7D

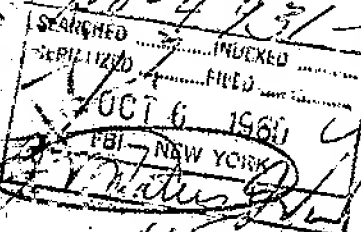
CP, USA - ORGANIZATION
Bufile #100-3-69

"Memorandum of National Organization Buro,"
signed PHIL BART, dated 9/30/60.

DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
Bufile #100-3-83

Letter to all Districts, dated 9/29/60, from
PHIL BART.

3 - Bureau (Encs.2) (AM) (Reg.)
1 - New York (Encs.2) (AM) (Reg.)
4 - Butte
THZ/ar
(3)



Memorandum of National Organization Buro

Our Party did not have a national registration for a number of years. Some districts have conducted independent registrations at different periods and consequently we do not have a uniform figure for the whole organization. The Org. Buro proposes a 1961 national registration. In its opinion such registration and Party consolidation will serve as a means of strengthening and consolidating the Party clubs and help increase our membership in accordance with the objectives set by the National Convention. It will also give us a specific knowledge at the opening of the New Year of the actual membership of the Party as well as other material that is valuable in our mass work.

The National Org. Buro at its recent meeting discussed registration for 1961 and Party consolidation. It has made the following proposals which it calls on the districts to consider:

1. That we utilize the month of October to prepare for the 1961 registration, setting up the apparatus in every district, organizing discussions and making plans for it.
2. That in the months of November and December, starting immediately after the national elections, registration shall be started in the Party.
3. That the National Org. Buro get out material for that purpose as a guide and that each district mimeograph their own.
4. That this two-month period shall be devoted to Party consolidation and Party building. There shall be discussions of the National Convention resolution on Party organization which appears in March 1960 Political Affairs.
5. While there has been an increase in recruiting for the first 6 months of 1960 as compared to 1959, this increase is very small and affects only a few districts. At the National Convention, it was proposed that we end 1960 with a 10% increase in membership and that each district set its objectives in accordance with such an increase. We therefore propose that the period of Party consolidation and Party building be utilized to register all members, to attract many who were not registered in the last couple of years and to recruit new members into our Party, the objective being that each district close the year with a total membership 10% more than the previous year.
6. On the East Coast a meeting of the Org. Conference is planned for mid-October. We propose that similar meetings be planned in other districts.

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 6 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Phil Bart

September 30, 1960

100-4931-12800

September 29, 1960

TO ALL DISTRICTS

Dear Comrades:

The Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights has published a pamphlet on the Smith and McCarran Acts. If we consider the fact that no material has been issued on this subject for a long time and that the case will be argued before the Supreme Court during October, it is evident that some steps should be taken to popularize this issue, which will appear in the press and before the public in the coming months.

The pamphlet can be ordered at \$30. per thousand from:

Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights
189 West Madison St., suite 811
Chicago 2, Ill.

Comradely yours,

Phil Bart

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 6 1960	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Att 12 to 100-4931-12860

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 10-3-60

FROM : IC ROBERT E. BYRNES

SUBJECT: C.P. - USA
INFO CONCERNING

An anonymous female caller contacted the writer on this date and advised that she was employed by a printing firm which does gold engraving on various items. She further stated that she had received an order to engrave twelve wallets with gold letters in the following manner:

STATESMAN OF PEACE
U. N. 1960
COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.

The caller refused to provide any information regarding her identity, the identity of her employer or the person or persons who ordered the engraving job. She stated that she called this office on her own and that she wished to speak to her employer before providing any further information.

100-4931-12801

SEARCHED <i>2/2</i>	INDEXED <i>1</i>
SERIALIZED <i>4/5</i>	FILED <i>1</i>
FBI NEW YORK	
WATERS <i>g/w</i>	

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3)

10/4/60

SAC, NEW YORK (100-4931)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
IS-C
(OO: NY)

ReBulet, 9/27/60.

Enclosed are two copies of the speech of NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV at the Bucharest Conference on June 22, 1960.

2-Bureau (100-3) (Encl. 2) (RM)
①-New York (100-4931).

JVW:rmv
(3)

100-4931-12802-2

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 10-1-63.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SO-CALLED "CATHOLIC ISSUE"

Note: The following article was submitted some time back by a worker in basic industry. In view of the recent flare-up of the religious issue in the election campaign, we are sending it to you for your information. Any comments you may have will be welcomed.

- - -

"... it is the philosophy (dialectical materialism) and not the economic theory (Socialism) which stands as a rival interpretation of life to that of Christianity." Father Martin D'Arcy, S.J., in his book Communism And Christianity.

"... we certainly have no intention of scoffing at the faithful, of outraging their religious sentiments. All we wish to do is to demolish the obstacles which hinder joint struggle against capitalism by believers and non-believers; we want to achieve tangible changes here on earth. . . ." World Marxist Review, March 1960.

The half-starved, mainly illiterate Irish-Catholic immigrants who stepped ashore in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, and there were millions of them who came in the years 1850 to 1920, have come a long way--or some of them have, anyway. The victims of a bloody British imperialism which oppressed them politically, economically and religiously, the immigrants found life in the States almost as bad at first. For the impoverished immigrants found themselves herded into rat-infested fire trap tenements in big city slums; forced into doing the hardest, dirtiest, lowest paying jobs that were available; and brutally discriminated against because of their religion, their nationality, and their political creeds. They were deprived generally of any welfare, even medical care. And it was not unusual for the blue noses to stir up mobs or pay hoodlums to drag the immigrants from their jobs, chase their children from schools and parks, and, on occasion, burn their churches and their clubs and their homes. Life in America was cruel indeed.

But the Irish-Catholic--like the Italian, the Pole, and the other millions of Catholic immigrants--fought back. He got himself organized. He elected some of his own kind to office. He battled to organize the unions. He educated some of his children and sent them off to become doctors and lawyers and priests and politicians. Some of the Irishmen, or their children, began to make some money. They, the ones that made it, moved to higher-priced parts of the cities or to the suburbs. Some became minor capitalists. Some even became millionaires. For the few, life in America wasn't too bad after a while.

Hence in this year of 1960 we can read of the politician who, before a gathering of prosperous Catholic businessmen, can joke: "Do you know the secret message given by Our Lady of Fatima to the Portugese children way back before World War I, and which will be made known by the Pope this year? It will say, yes sir: 'Vote For Jack Kennedy!'"

Yet this upcoming election is a very serious matter, not because Senator Kennedy may be a candidate, but because vital issues--peace, civil rights, jobs--all are or can be buried by tons of needless discussion and propaganda about the "Catholic issue." Bigotry and counter-bigotry have already been provoked. Why? Partly because of religious prejudice, stupidity, ignorance and cunning use of the "they-are-attacking-me-because-of-my-religion" type of political campaigning; and partly, perhaps mainly, because the powers that be would rather see a Protestant versus Catholic campaign than a vigorous campaign waged around concrete issues, such as peaceful co-existence, or full rights to the Negro people, etc.

Because, unfortunately, there has arisen a "Catholic issue," it is necessary for progressives to quickly dispose of it and get to the main problems at hand. We, as progressives, should set our position straight for clarity's sake. It is my hope that this article will clarify our position, not only because of the 1960 elections, but also because it will undoubtedly arise again, for example, in our attempts at forging an anti-monopoly struggle among Catholic trade unionists.

* * * * *

Before I go into the "Catholic issue" directly, I believe it is necessary to re-state some basic positions concerning the actual relationship of Communism to Catholicism. It should be emphasized that I am here concerned with the everyday activity of Communists and progressives with Catholics. I am not interested in the theoretical viewpoint of Marxists re Catholic theology.

The greatest slander against Communism is that the first object of Communism as a movement is to destroy religion, Catholic and otherwise. This is totally untrue. First proof of this falsehood and slander is the fact that the Catholic Church exists today in just about every Socialist country in the world. There has been no persecution of Catholics, no burnings of churches, no shootings of priests. There have been minor disagreements day to day with Catholic authorities on matters such as education. There has been serious trouble on occasion with the Vatican concerning the social activities of the Church. There have been some court cases caused by the actual criminal espionage of clergy or of a few fanatics. On the whole, however, despite bitter agitation by anti-Communist agents, there has been comparatively little Church-State antagonism.

The Communists, of course, have tried to educate the people, especially the youth, in the scientific facts of life, and naturally the Church hierarchy has attacked them for doing so. Assuredly, in educating the people, the Communists have never utilized force; reason has been the chief persuader. Although it is an established fact that Communists disagree 100% with Catholic theology, every Communist respects sincere religious faith. A Catholic has as much right to eat, work, relax, and be elected to political office in the Soviet Union, Poland, China, and elsewhere in the Socialist world--has as much right as anyone else. The laws of the Socialist states protect Catholic and all religious believers from discrimination.

Briefly, therefore, Communists firmly believe in religious freedom. More, they believe in working with Catholics, Protestants, and everyone else in a real crusade for peace, social justice, and economic security. Communists believe that Catholics should--and there is no legitimate reason why they shouldn't--work for a society without war and aggravated national disputes, religious superstition, famine, unemployment, race chauvinism, illiteracy, poverty, crime, prostitution, alcoholism, narcotic addiction, pestilence, the suppression of women, and every form of slavery and exploitation of one class by another.

* * * * *

The Catholic Church in the United States has a membership of more than 36 million. The Catholic Church is the largest single church in the country; three times as many members as there are Methodists, the second largest church in our country. Adherents of the Catholic faith have risen in percentage from less than 1% at the time of the American Revolution to about 20% of the present population. There are more than 60 thousand Catholic priests and 165 thousand sisters. Over 5 million youth attend the over 8 thousand Catholic colleges, high schools, and elementary schools.

Most of the Catholics in the United States are concentrated, usually along ethnic lines, in the major urban centers of New England, the Middle-Atlantic states, and the Mid-West. Spread out in the Southwest is a large Catholic population of Spanish and Mexican-American ancestry. Boston, Philadelphia, New York-Brooklyn, Northern New Jersey, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland Los Angeles are the key Catholic political centers.

There are countless thousands of Catholic political representatives in the various state and municipal governments. There are, for instance, twelve Catholic Senators, and ninety-one Catholics in the House of Representatives. Montana with only 22% Catholic population has two Catholic Senators; New Jersey, on the other hand, with well over 50% Catholic census has two Protestant Senators. Pennsylvania and California both have liberal, Catholic Governors. In some areas, where they are numerous, Catholics have completely dominated the political scene. In New York City, as a good example, where there are two non-Catholics to every Catholic, there are only three non-Catholics as heads of the city's thirty-three departments, and there are only eleven non-Catholic judges out of the two hundred in the City.

Of course, as progressives, we know that Catholic and non-Catholic are really vague terms politically. Religion is not always, as a matter of fact very seldom, the sole or most important factor in elections. Given economic, political, and ethnic conditions are very much factors. We shall discuss this point a little later in this article.

* * * * *

Economically, and therefore socially, the Catholics have improved their status over the years. There are now substantial sections of well-to-do, upper-middle class Catholics. There are large numbers of Catholics in the professions, in small business, and--in localities where they are dominant--in the political and in the civil service fields. There are a few Catholics in influential capitalist circles, but there has been no large entrance of Catholics into monopolistic capitalist sections. American capitalism is still very much Protestant in its religious aspect, although much use has been made of Catholicism as an ideological weapon.

Where it is true that some Catholics have been financially successful and moved to wealthy suburbs, the vast majority still reside in the big cities. Anyone who has ever traveled through or lived in any large Eastern or Mid-western city knows of the miles of slums and second rate neighborhoods wherein live millions of working class Catholics. It is these same working class Catholics that were so instrumental in building many of the craft and industrial unions in our country. From the early Knights of Labor to the modern day AFL-CIO, many Catholics have been leaders of large trade unions. Some of these leaders are, and were, good and militant trade unionists; others have preached class collaboration and have "sold out" their membership.

* * * * *

The 36 million American Catholics are, nominally, under the direct "moral" supervision of the Catholic hierarchy through its system of parishes and dioceses. The hierarchy has direct control of all Catholic churches, schools, hospitals, orphanages, and other welfare agencies. It gives "moral" (and that covers just about everything) guidance to Catholic doctors, nurses, judges, teachers and legislators. The hierarchy in America, as elsewhere, constantly identifies its clerical ambitions with the supposed wishes of its people. As we shall see, the faithful by no means accepts the hierarchy's views on political, economic or other matters as gospel truth.

At this point, since there is much confusion on this question, it is necessary to point out that it is very unlikely that the Vatican exercises a dictatorship over the American hierarchy. It may very well be the other way around! The Church in America pays as much to the Vatican treasury as all the other Catholic Churches in the world together pay. This is significant enough; but now that American monopoly capitalism is the chief anti-Communist force in the world, the position of the American Catholic hierarchy is certainly second to none in the Vatican higher circles.

The Church is, ultimately, flexible. Its survival through the ages is proof positive of that. Except on matters of deepest theology, the Church position differs depending on the conditions in which it finds itself. The Church in Spain, in Quebec, in Ireland is not the same in practice as the Church in France, Italy or the United States. Organizationally, on a social level, the Church hierarchy operates through a wide range of groups each with a specific task in hand. All the organizational work of the Church of any social consequence is under the direct control of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, whose policies are supervised by the Cardinals and Bishops. Under the catch-all "Catholic Action" groups there exists: Knights of Columbus (the most militant of the lay groups), the thousands of Holy Name Societies, the various youth groups, labor groups, business groups, professional units, and sections for just about every walk of life. Through these groups the social policies of the Church are put into practice. Every method is used to advance the Church's teachings and to counter "Communist," "atheist," and "secular" (a catch-all phrase for anything the hierarchy is against at a particular moment) influences. The Church operates censorship groups over movies, books, radio and television, etc. Sometimes the censorship is of a moral or ethical nature; other times the censorship is political.

* * * * *

What does the Church hierarchy set down as its social principles? Basically there are two major points: defense of private property, and class cooperation (collaboration).

The defense of private property is based upon the Church's theory of "natural law" which, in plain English, means the right of any man to possess private property "justly" earned. Under feudalism the Church had a different view of private property, but it is out of place in these days. Defense of private property, today, means, of course, defense of capitalism. The hierarchy of the Catholic Church has always opposed Socialism. In 1949 Catholics were ordered to cease working in or for any type of socialist party; in 1959 Pope John seemed to include even the diluted Social Democracy in the ban imposed on Catholics.

As for class collaboration, this has been a consistent aim of the Church. Catholic trade union leaders are supposed to work for a peaceful compromise on all disputes with management. Class struggle is expressly outlawed by the Catholic social dogma. It goes without question that most Catholic workers in America, as elsewhere, have not always abided by the hierarchy's wishes and have fought valiant battles against capital. Presently, under George Meany, there have been many attempts by Catholic trade union leaders to set up "joint" labor-business committees. They have failed, although the Church has used its every influence. Of course, the Catholic social theories have drifted down among the workers and have caused some illusions. Yet, in this writer's opinion, most workers don't follow out the teaching in practice: they may attend a joint Holy Name Society Communion breakfast with the company's heads, but come Monday morning they will go back to calling the boss some rather profane names.

Whatever the Catholic hierarchy may proclaim on social questions does not necessarily find agreement among all Catholic leaders, intellectual, trade union, and otherwise. This writer was brought up and has lived in a Catholic atmosphere all his life. I can attest to the fact that on almost every social question, one can find two different Catholic opinions or interpretations. I must have read hundreds of different books by Catholic authors dealing specifically with social principles. There is no definitive Catholic view, except perhaps on Communism; and even on Communism one can find many different viewpoints. It should be remembered that Catholics must obey the Pope, under pain of excommunication, only on matters of faith and morals and when he, the Pope, speaks "ex Cathedra" (the Catholic theory that states the Pope is infallible on certain limited occasions.) Hence, no Catholic need necessarily agree with the hierarchy, even the Pope, on all questions. This is an important fact, and progressives should keep it in mind.

In any case, there is a substantial liberal minority among the clergy and the lay Catholic leaders. Progressives should read some, or know something about, the following liberal--in some cases one might even say progressive--Catholics (some now dead): Monsignor George Higgins, Thomas Sugrue, Bishop Bernard Shiel, Father Paul Furfey, Dom Virgil Michel, Father Raymond McGowan, Monsignor Reynold Hillenbrand, Father Peter Dietz, Bishop Francis Hass, Monsignor John A. Ryan, and many others. And who would leave out the Catholic Worker Movement, led by those latter day saints, the late Peter Maurin, the indestructible Ammon Hennessey, and the truly inspiring Dorothy Day.

On the other hand, there is a violently reactionary grouping in the Church in America. Cardinals Cushing and Spellman lead this group, which includes the Meany in the labor movement, and worships at the feet of Father Coughlin and Senator McCarthy. This reactionary grouping is, naturally, the more powerful of the two tendencies in the Church in America. But because of their power and control of propaganda, progressives should not overestimate their hold over all Catholics, especially among the intellectuals and advanced sections of the working class.

* * * * *

Since there is a vital distinction between a reactionary and a liberal social philosophy among Roman Catholic spokesmen and intellectuals right up to the bishopric level, equally there is a sharp division among Catholic laymen holding political offices or possessing power in the party posts or behind the scenes. If the call for social work and some kind of planned economy in place of spiritual aspirations and traditional values mark the theoretical difference, then in practical politics there is a separation between the liberal, pro-labor Catholic and the reactionary, anti-labor Catholic.

Today, as has been the case since their entry into the political arena, both these forces in the Church can be found in the Democratic Party, which Party most Catholics still pay their allegiance. Generally speaking, most Catholic office holders of the liberal variety are today embarrassed by the unsavory politics of the Catholic political bosses. Senator Kennedy is not Mayor Curley, Governor Brown is not Mayor Hague, and Paul Butler is not James Farley or Carmine De Sapio for that matter. Liberal Catholic candidates may accept the assistance, financial and otherwise, of the bosses; nevertheless, as a rule, the liberal Catholic tries to publicly avoid the blessings of the bosses. Sometimes a liberal Catholic may even work to undermine a boss for one reason or another. This fact should be kept in mind.

In the Democratic Party the big and minor Catholic political bosses control many of the purse strings of the Party. On the other hand, in the Republican Party, Catholics are for all practical purposes excluded from influential positions. Catholics as voters consistently choose the Democratic candidate in most areas and in most instances. However, recently there has been signs that this more or less bloc voting has been broken to some extent. In 1952 and 1956, many Catholics crossed lines to vote for Eisenhower. In stating this fact, I again wish to emphasize that most important economic and political factors play a vital role in the so-called "Catholic vote"; the religious factor should not be thought of as the sole factor.

Here it should be pointed out that the hierarchy's political influence exists mainly through the Catholics who control the various political posts in the Democratic Party and in the local, state and national governments. I don't mean to suggest that a Cardinal Cushing can sit down and call a Paul Butler and set down the law. He doesn't need to. Butler knows very well what he can and cannot do or say on a particular issue, unless he wants to step on someone's toes. If he does act too independently of the hierarchy's accepted views, he will find himself severely criticized in the organs of the Church; for example, in the multi-million circulation of the Catholic weekly press. Moreover, most Catholic politicians are members of the Knights of Columbus or anyone of a score of other militant Church groups. These organizations keep a watchful eye on the policies of Catholic politicians; it is through them that the hierarchy's reactionary opinions are more often than not put into practice.

Yet, in spite of the hierarchy's influence and power, a liberal Catholic does once in a while put forth a forthright opinion that is counter to the hierarchy's. This has been more and more the case today; especially those office holders who represent mixed districts or who have close commitments to organized labor. Senator McCarthy of Minnesota is far to the left of the late Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. Senator Dodd of Connecticut considers his fellow Catholic colleague, Senator Kennedy, too liberal and himself supports Senator Johnson of Texas, a reactionary. Progressives should never forget that Catholic laymen do not have to accept a particular political party, even though it is favored by the hierarchy. There is much room, even in the Church, for major differences of opinion on political matters.

* * * * *

In writing the above sentence I do not wish to imply that Catholics have unlimited freedom of political choice. They certainly do not! Roman Catholics may differ between a liberal and a reactionary position, but--at this time; the situation is different in Italy or France for example-- most Catholic workers are anti-Communist (insofar as they know or don't know what Communists stand for; most of which is nonsense, distortion, slander and outright lies.)

As progressives we wish to change this. We want to get Catholic workers to learn the truth about what we stand for. Before even that, however, we want to work with Catholics and every other worker in a great anti-monopoly struggle, waged around specific issues of concern to all workers, to all decent Americans.

We reject most firmly anti-Catholicism. We reject this phony election issue, the so-called "Catholic issue." We do not accept the view that a Catholic candidate, if he is elected, must be an exponent of the Church hierarchy's reactionary views which are similar to the views of other anti-labor, anti-democratic, pro-monopoly circles. A Roman Catholic, like any other candidate, will be judged on his policies.

Furthermore, we know a Roman Catholic, like anyone else in office, can be pressured into a particular position if the mass of workers, farmers, Negro people, and others, can exert their influence on specific economic and political issues. If Roman Catholic workers can be mobilized for peace, civil rights, labor progress, we will not worry too much what the hierarchy proclaims.

During the course of this article I have used the expression "Catholic" quite frequently. Of course, from living and working among them, I know very well that not every baptized Catholic, 36 million today, practice the faith. Without trying to be sarcastic, I doubt that more than one in five Catholics abide by their Church's thinking. Not more than one in twenty Catholics are by any means militant. But--and this is important--

a nonpracticing Catholic will come to the defense of his mother's or his father's faith even though he himself may not practice it or believe in its dogma. That is why any type of anti-Catholicism is deathly dangerous. We must never underestimate the religious feelings of Catholics, whether they attend Mass or not. Moreover, the reactionary forces in the Church and out of it are constantly identifying the left with an anti-religious program. We must counter this slander when necessary.

* * * * *

Thus, we have seen that the left must be cautious if any religious factor develops in the 1960 elections. We must try to guide the workers and their allies to the concrete issues, foremost of which is peace. If we are successful in this, the Catholic worker, like other workers, will see that if he and his family is to survive, then the forces of peace must be dominant in our nation. The tasks ahead to unite Catholic and non-Catholic around the peace issue are going to be tough. But they are not insurmountable.

We must, ultimately, work in the 1960 elections--and beyond--in such a way that many Catholics and other Christians, especially among the youth and the workers, will see that we have "stolen the thunder from the false reformers while they basked in the sunlight of the rich." America seems to be coming around to a new, youthful liberalism, in spite of every effort to keep the cold war spirit of fear and conformity alive. Surely we of the left must not stand in its way; but join it; lead it.

We must work for, we must be ready for, those millions--yes millions--who, given the critical times we live in, get tired of waiting for the Christian conscience to solve the world's wrongs.

#

10/5/60

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3)
FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-721)
SUBJECT: CP, USA
IS - C
CINAL

[redacted] and [redacted] on 10/4/60, made available
the following documents to SA [redacted] They were
received from the CP National Office.

b6
b7C
b7D

CP, USA - DOMESTIC
ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
Bufile #100-3-83

An 8 page mimeographed document entitled
"The Economic Situation in the United States"
by HYMAN LUMER.

Thermofax copies enclosed for the Bureau and New
York. The original was returned to Informants and will
subsequently be furnished the Butte Office.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
Bufile #100-3-72

A 6 page mimeographed document entitled "Some
Thoughts on the So-Called 'Catholic Issue.'"

Original copy enclosed for the Bureau and New York.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 2) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Encs. 2) (Reg.) (AM)
4 - Butte
THZ/ar
(8)

10/8/60
[initials]

100-4931-12803

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 10 1960	
FBI - BUTTE	

[Signature: J. Waters]

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

By Hyman Lumer

(The following article is based on a report presented to the National Secretariat on Sept. 20th. It will appear in the October issue of Political Affairs. A Party program against unemployment is being prepared and will be issued in suitable form as soon as it is ready.)

In 1957-58, the American economy experienced the worst of its three post-war slumps, hitting bottom in April, 1958 with a drop in industrial production of nearly 15%. Recovery was rapid, however, and by June, 1959 the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production had risen from a low of 87 to a new peak of 110 (1957 = 100), or by 26%.

This upturn was halted by the great steel strike of 1959, which lasted 116 days and brought steel output nearly to a standstill. During the strike, total industrial output fell more than 7%, but afterward it again climbed rapidly, the FRB index reaching 111 in January of the present year.

CURRENT PRODUCTION TRENDS

At this point there arose, in business and economic circles, a loud chorus of highly optimistic predictions, not only for 1960 but for the entire decade ahead. The backlog of demand created by the strike, it was said, added to the normal growth of the interrupted boom period, would carry the economy to new heights. We were about to enter the decade of the "Soaring Sixties."

But such rosy forecasts were doomed to swift disappointment. Since January the production index, instead of continuing to rise, has fluctuated between 109 and 110. The gross national product--the total value of all goods and services--did continue to rise in the first half of 1960, but the real increase was only 3% in the first quarter and less than 1% in the second. And according to all indications, the third quarter will register a decrease.

The overall picture thus presented is one of a stagnant economy, one which has ceased to grow. By September, this had already become generally evident. Columnist Doris Fleeson wrote in the New York Post of September 6: "The 'Fabulous Sixties' have simply not materialized. The experts are agreed about this." And some of the "experts" coined a new term to describe the situation: the economy was in a "semi-recession."

The trend is not uniform in different sectors of the economy, however. While output of non-durable goods has continued to go up, that of durable goods has fallen off, thanks particularly to a severe slump in steel production. The steel industry is today in what has been called a "private depression." From a peak of 95.5% of capacity in January, operations declined to 50.6% in July, 54% in August and about the same level in September. Expectations for the rest of the year are increasingly on the gloomy side. The January forecast of a record output of 125-130 million tons for the year has now been reduced to 105-110 million tons, with most predictions leaning toward the lower figure.

The situation in the steel industry is a special one, growing out of the strike and out of certain earlier developments in the industry. In large measure, the decline is due to a drastic cutting of steel inventories by users, on the grounds that steel capacity is now sufficient to fill all needs without

delay, and hence protective inventories are not needed. But there has also been a decrease in steel markets arising from declining output in other fields of production, greater competition from aluminum, plastics and other substitutes, increased foreign competition, the growing production of compact cars which use one-third less steel than standard models, and other causes.

Auto production has also fallen below the initial expectations. January forecasts ran from 6½ to 7½ million passenger cars, but these have now been scaled down to 6 million. And even at this level of production, a record inventory of over 1 million unsold cars had accumulated in mid-year and were still on hand in mid-August. Of these, more than 600,000 remained unsold in September--a record for that month.

In the construction industry, January expectations have likewise failed to materialize. Housing starts in the first six months of 1960 were 17% less than in the same part of 1959, and the value of construction contracts awarded was 6% less. For the entire year, despite an anticipated pickup in the last half, housing starts are expected to fall 13% below 1959, and the total volume of construction is expected to be lower than last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS

Especially significant is the persistence over the past two years of a rate of unemployment exceeding 5% of the labor force. The latest official figures, for August, are 3.8 million unemployed, or 5.9%. In contrast, the rate of unemployment in the boom period preceding the 1957-58 crisis was about 4%, and in that preceding the slump of 1953-54 it was less than 3%.

The official figures, however, considerably understate the actual extent of joblessness. They omit partial unemployment, which has become widespread. The AFL-CIO publication Labor's Economic Review (July, 1960) states: "Labor Department figures indicate that approximately 2.4 million workers who wanted full-time work had to accept part-time jobs in May. The total idle time of these workers would amount to an additional 984,000 workers." To these must be added a substantial number who would be working in better times but who have given up looking for work and are therefore not counted in the labor force (housewives, students, older workers, etc.). This number the AFL-CIO estimates at about half a million. Clearly, if these and similar categories are included, the rate of joblessness is far more than 5%; in fact, it is much closer to 8%.

In industries like steel, unemployment has become especially severe. United Steelworkers president David J. McDonald reports that today half the workers in the industry are either unemployed or working part time. Also, among younger workers and among oppressed minority groups such as the Negro workers, the rate of unemployment is more than double the average for all workers.

Accompanying the rise in joblessness has been a growth in the number of so-called "distressed areas." Of 149 major industrial centers regularly surveyed by the Labor Department, 21 were classified in May, 1957 as "areas of substantial labor surplus," that is, with 6% or more of the labor force unemployed. In May, 1960 the number had grown to 35. At the same time, the number of smaller industrial areas in this category had risen from 59 to 113. Moreover, these distressed areas now include, for the first time, key auto and steel centers like Detroit, Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

In May, 1960 the Labor Department instituted a new classification: "areas of substantial and persistent labor surplus," placing in this category 20 major industrial centers and 71 smaller ones. Within many of these areas, especially the coal mining centers of West Virginia and Eastern Pennsylvania, chronic

Second, a considerable improvement has been taking place in foreign trade. In the first seven months of 1960, commercial exports were 22% higher than in the like period in 1959, and it is expected that total 1960 exports will exceed imports by well over \$4 billion, compared to only about \$1 billion the year before. This increase is chiefly a reflection of the renewed boom in Western Europe; three-fourths of it is in trade with 13 European countries. Its continuation will therefore depend mainly on the extent and duration of the European boom.

Nevertheless, despite these and one or two other comparatively bright spots, the over-all picture is far from encouraging. And underlying the mounting signs of stagnation in the economy is a growth in excess productive capacity during the past several years. U.S. News and World Report (March 21, 1960) states that in 17 major industries, in January of this year, "about 12 per cent of capacity was unused. This was considerably more than in early 1956, when 7 per cent of capacity was not in use."

In a number of key industries, excess capacity is today much greater than these figures indicate. Thus, the steel industry, with an annual capacity of 149 million tons, and with production now at little more than half of capacity, is expected to produce not much more than two-thirds of that quantity in 1960. The auto industry, it is estimated, is capable of turning out 10 million cars a year. But its 1960 output is expected to be no greater than 6 million. A number of other industries are currently operating below 75% of capacity.

This increasing dead weight of excess capacity is beginning to make itself felt in narrowing profit margins and a levelling off of capital investments. A compilation made by the First National City Bank of New York in August shows that for 721 large companies, reported net profits in the second quarter of 1960 were 3% below the first quarter, and were 12% below the second quarter of 1959. At the same time, the rise in expenditures for new plant and equipment which has been taking place is now apparently coming to a close.

During the 1957-58 slump, the annual rate of such outlays reached a low point of \$29.6 billion in the third quarter of 1958. Since then it has steadily risen, reaching a rate of \$37.0 billion in the second quarter of 1960. Since midyear, however, it has been levelling off. Moreover, successive government estimates for the entire year have been progressively scaled down. In March, it was forecast that the total would be somewhat above \$37 billion, but by September this had been reduced \$36.4 billion, with a new decline expected in 1961. Thus, it is important to note, the predicted 1960 level is less than the peak of about \$37 billion reached in the year 1957. In contrast, the 1957 figure is about 30% higher than the preceding peak in 1953.

The present year has also been marked by a large growth in inventories. Midyear inventories were at the highest level in history--a consequence of production increasingly outstripping orders. But with shrinking orders the rate of inventory accumulation has been progressively slowing down, and in the month of July the volume of inventories registered a decline. The rate of decline, it is anticipated, will accelerate as time goes on, leading to a slowing-up of production.

An important indicator of slowing capital investment is the falling off of orders in the machine tool industry. To be sure, total orders in the first half of the year were higher than in 1959, but this was due to a big increase in foreign orders. Domestic sales, on the other hand, fell by 12%. July witnessed a drop in total orders of nearly 24% below June, and this in the face of a continued rise in foreign buying. Although this drop is partly seasonal, it is

Third, the Federal Housing Authority has similarly acted to expand the volume of funds available for mortgages, in the hope of stimulating housing construction. And fourth, the allotment of funds for highway construction in the last half of 1960 has been nearly doubled. These and similar actions may well serve to produce a distinct upturn, even though mainly temporary, in the last quarter of the year.

In assessing the present economic situation, it is also essential to take into account the profound changes in the relationship of world forces in recent years, in particular the marked deterioration in the position of American imperialism. Concerning this point, Gus Hall states in a recent article ("The Summit and After," Political Affairs, August, 1960):

U.S. industrial capacity is a bloated capacity that is geared to a policy of ever-expanding imperialist conquest, exploitation and war.

This inflated capacity is now coming into conflict with the realities of a period in which U.S. imperialism is being successfully challenged by the socialist world, by the liberated colonial nations, and by the capitalist countries which have now recovered from the ravages of the wars and are in a far stronger competitive position.

As a consequence of these developments, certainly the instability of the economy is greater today than in 1957, and the contradictions and difficulties which American monopoly capital confronts are more acute. And certainly, the monopolists will strive all the more to compensate for this at the expense of the American working people; in fact, they have already launched a reactionary offensive against the labor unions toward this end. In view of all this, there is clearly little reason to expect that the new downturn will be simply a replica of the last one.

In order to gain a more adequate understanding of the nature and the potential ramifications of the impending decline, it is necessary to analyze the foregoing questions much more fully and concretely. In any case, it is not possible to give a simple answer at this stage as to its time of onset and depth.

Although definite symptoms of an approaching crisis are present, it is doubtful that it can properly be said, in the absence of an actual downturn in production, that the crisis has already begun. At the same time, the indications are that it is not far off and that, barring such unforeseen developments as a huge increase in armaments production, it will take place not later than some time in 1961. There are also distinct indications--the slump in steel, the high level of unemployment, the failure of investment in new plant and equipment to exceed the previous peak, etc.--that the crisis, when it does come, may prove to be more severe than its predecessors.

THE FIGHT FOR JOBS

In any event, what is already clear is that the American workers face a serious problem of unemployment, of mounting insecurity and worsening conditions--a problem which grows in magnitude as the economic situation continues to deteriorate and which will become extremely acute with the development of a full-blown crisis. And they are compelled to face such dismal prospects with grossly inadequate protection against hardship and hunger.

In the last crisis, according to the report of the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems, fully 40% of the unemployed received no unemployment insurance whatever, and of those who did, only 35% received it for the duration of their unemployment. In addition, weekly benefits averaged little more than one-third of wages. Even more inadequate are the provisions for public assistance, to which unemployed workers are driven when they have no unemployment insurance to turn to, and to obtain which they are often required to submit to the most degrading requirements. And in the areas of chronic unemployment, where workers may be without jobs for periods of as long as three years, they and their families are frequently subjected to conditions of almost literal starvation and extreme demoralization.

The problem of jobs and job security is truly the number one problem for American workers.

Increasingly, they face the need to mount a struggle for a vastly improved system of unemployment insurance covering every worker and administered under uniform federal standards, for a moratorium on debt payments, for special assistance to workers in "distressed" areas and for other measures for the protection and welfare of the unemployed. Increasingly, the labor unions face the need of organizing the unemployed workers, instead of casting them aside as too many unions now do. More and more urgently, they need to fight for improved old age pensions and medical care, for a greatly increased minimum wage, and for other economic and social requirements of workers.

As automation and other technological improvements continue to take their toll of jobs, the demand for the shorter work week--for a thirty-hour week with forty hours' pay--becomes ever more insistent. And despite the hesitancy of the top labor leadership to wage the necessary fight, this promises to grow into a national crusade of major proportions.

Rising unemployment strikes with special force at youth and women workers, and even more at Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican-American workers. There is a burning need for measures to provide training and jobs for youth, to extend unemployment to young people entering the labor market, to protect the seniority and jobs of women workers, and above all to combat Jim-Crow discrimination in employment.

Above all, the fight for jobs is tied to the fight for peace. Growing numbers of workers who had been taken in by the hoax that arms production means jobs are now beginning to shed their illusions. They are doing so especially with the growth of large-scale layoffs in the aircraft and other arms industries as military production shifts more and more to guided missiles, whose manufacture requires relatively few production workers. What is needed, however, is a positive, militant campaign for disarmament and an economy of peace as a basis for tax reductions, greatly expanded outlays for social welfare and other measures which will greatly enhance the prospects of employment.

Finally, American workers, like others, are impressed by the tremendous achievements of socialism, and not least by its eradication of the plague of unemployment. Today many are beginning for the first time to take a serious view of the advantages of socialism as a way of life.

The fight for jobs is not that of the working class alone, but is part of the general struggle against the monopolies by all sections of the people--small business, the working farmers, the Negro people and all others ground down by big business. These are the allies with whom the working class must unite in common battle.

During the election campaign, working people in different parts of the country have to a growing extent expressed concern over economic problems. Yet the Democratic Party's program for jobs and economic welfare, a product largely of mass pressures at the Democratic convention, remains little more than a subject for campaign oratory. The AFL-CIO has placed unemployment as the nation's number one problem and has come forward with a program to combat it. The positive proposals in these programs need to be translated into action, and this need will grow. At the same time, it is necessary to oppose vigorously the proposals in these programs for bigger arms budgets.

Whatever the precise turns which the economy may take in the months to come, it is clear that stormy battles lie ahead for the American working class. The outcome of these battles, directed against the powerful, grasping U.S. trusts and their efforts to force the working people to bear the brunt of the crisis, will be of profound importance to the masses of American people and to workers everywhere.

10/11/60
AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-372598)

9/29/60

ATTENTION: F.S. BAUGMARDNER

FROM: SAC, WFO (61-49)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA vs.
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

100-95240-6496

Re WFO airtel 9/14/60.

On 9/29/60, MICHAEL RODAK, Clerk's Office, U.S. Supreme Court, furnished the "Hearing List" for the session of the Court beginning 10/10/60.

This list shows the following cases will be argued, jointly, for four hours starting about 12:30 p.m. 10/10/60:

Docket #1: "JUNIUS IRVING SCALES vs. United States"
For petitioner - TELFORD TAYLOR, NYC
For respondent - JOHN F. DAVIS, Office of the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, WDC

Docket #9: "JOHN FRANCIS NOTO vs. U.S."
For petitioner - JOHN J. ABT, NYC
For respondent - JOHN F. DAVIS (as above) and KEVIN T. MARONEY, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, WDC

Docket #12: "CP, USA vs. SACB"
For petitioner - JOHN J. ABT, NYC and JOSEPH FORER, WDC
For respondent - J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, WDC, and GEORGE B. SEARLS, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice

WFO will follow.

P.

5 - Bureau

(1 - 100-11529) (JUNIUS SCALES)

(1 - 100-112935) (JOHN NOTO)

1 - Buffalo (Info) (RM)

2 - New York (Info) (RM)

(1 - 100-91418) (JUNIUS SCALES)

3 - WFO

(1 - 100-4934)

(JUNIUS SCALES)

(FROM 100-20967)

(JOHN NOTO)

RCF: 15 SEP 30 1960

(11) FBI - NEW YORK

WALTERS

AIRTEL

100-4931-12884

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE OCT. 20 1960	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/1-10/18/60
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		REPORT MADE BY SA JOSEPH V. WATERS	TYPED BY rmv
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY -C	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOSEPH V. WATERS at NY, 7/20/60

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

FILE STRIPPED
BY *CM* ON *2-13-76*

This report has been classified ~~confidential~~ (U) because it contains information from sources the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to National security in that coverage of the activities of the CP, USA, would be impaired.

Examples of such sources are:

NY T-1, NY T-3, NY T-6, NY T-7, NY T-10, NY T-15,
NY T-16, NY T-20, NY T-21, NY T-23, NY T-24, NY T-28.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 7-Bureau (100-3) (RM) 1-G-2, First Army (RM) 1-2nd OSI District, USAF (RM) 1-DIO, Third Naval District (RM) 1-All Offices (Info) (RM) ④-New York (100-4931)		100 - 4931 - 12805 <i>m</i>	

NY 100-4931

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTINUED

No information suitable for inclusion in this report was developed during the period 7/1/60 to 9/30/60, concerning the following activities of the CP, USA:

- Security Measures
- Underground Operations
- Colonial Matters
- Legislative Matters
- Women Matters
- Farmers Matters
- Cultural Activities
- Veterans Matters
- Attempts of CP to Infiltrate Mass Organizations

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report pertinent activity of the CP, USA, for the quarterly period 10/1/60 to 12/31/60.

ALL OFFICES

Copies of instant report are designated for the information of all offices in accordance with specific Bureau instructions.

Information concerning the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy was obtained by utilization of a pretext telephone call by SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] made a personal inquiry of TREVOR THOMAS, stating he was desirous of ascertaining information about the Committee.

b6
b7c

NY 100-4931

Following is the identity of the Special Agents who observed the individuals entering and/or leaving the foreign establishments as set forth in the details of this report under International Relations.

Bulgarian UN Delegation, 10/3/60

SA ROBERT G. SWEENEY

SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

Rumanian UN Delegation, 10/5/60

SA ROBERT G. SWEENEY

SA [REDACTED]

Soviet UN Delegation, 10/4/60

SA [REDACTED]

SA WILLIAM J. BARRON

SAS [REDACTED] and SA DANIEL H. LUCKING observed TRACHTENBERG and HALL meet with Indonesians on 10/4/60.

COVER PAGE

-B-

NY 100-4931

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

NY T-1
CG 5824-S*

Date of Activity and/or
Description of Information

Documentation: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
GEORGE MEYERS, WILLIAM WEINSTONE
"MICKIE" LIMA, ARNOLD JOHNSON
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, JACK
STACHEL, PHIL BART, IRVING
POTASH

Furnished pamphlet entitled,
"Shall Labor Speak for Peace or
War?"

NEC meeting, 8/6 to 8/60

CP Secretariat meeting, 9/20 and
21/60

Info re removal of APTHEKER as
Editor of "Political Affairs"

CP, USA contemplating publishing
a Washington Peace Letter

CP attempts to influence
NAACP Convention in June, 1960

b7D

Documentation: OLIVER MARTIN

Documentation: TED BASSETT

Documentation: TED BASSETT

Comments of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
on NAACP Convention made at
meeting of State Committee, CP
of Illinois

NY T-2

NY T-3

NY T-4

NY T-5

NY T-6

COVER PAGE

- C -

NY 100-4931

INFORMANTS CONTINUED

Identity of Source

NY T-7
NY 2359-S*

Date of Activity and/or
Description of Information

Meetings of CP Secretariat on
7/6,13; 9/7,9,14,19,26/60

Meetings of CP leaders, 7/11,15,19/60

Meeting of NEC, 8/7/60

Enlarged meeting of NEC, 9/28 to
30/60

Meeting of CP Trade Union
Commission, 9/16/60

Meeting of CP Steel Commission,
9/30/60

Meeting of National Groups
Commission, 8/4/60

BEN DAVIS' description of Soviet
Reception held 10/4/60

CP conference on NALC called by
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT for 10/9/60, in
Chicago

Documentation: BETTY GANNETT

Lectures by HYMAN LUMER on the
Negro Question and on Historical
Materialism and the Class Struggle
at Midwest Regional CP School

b7D

NY T-8

NY T-9

COVER PAGE

- D -

NY 100-4931

INFORMANTS CONTINUED

Identity of Source

NY T-10



Date of Activity and/or
Description of Information

Comments of JAMES ALLEN and
JAMES JACKSON on the Negro
Question at CP leadership school
in NYC in September, 1960

b6
b7C
b7D

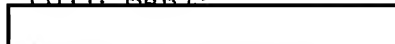
Reports and discussions at CP
leadership school in NYC in
September, 1960, on the struggle
for Negro Rights

Organizing Committee Conference for
Youth Organization to be held in
Chicago, in December, 1960

Activities at CP Leadership Training
School, NYC, 8/29/60-9/10/60

NY T-11
NY 2760-S*

Documentation: JAMES ALLEN,
CLARENCE HATHAWAY
CARL WINTER
MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN
PHIL BART



ANTON KRCHMAREK
MORRIS CHILDS
HELEN WINTER
JESUS COLON
WILLIAM ALBERTSON

NY T-12



News release of CP Secretariat
to Attorney General calling for
prosecution of officials in
Tennessee

Circulation of "The Worker"

COVER PAGE

-E-

NY 100-4931

INFORMANTS CONTINUED

Identity of Source

Date of Activity and/or
Description of Information

NY T-12 Cont'd.

Documentation: "New Horizons for
Youth"
SHIRLEY DU BOIS

NY T-13
LOUIS F. BUDENZ
(By request)

Documentation: SHIRLEY DU BOIS

NY T-14

Furnished throwaway, "A Fighting
Leadership to Represent All the
People."

b7D

NY T-15
NY 2002-S*

Location of CP National office

CP, USA National office finances
for first half of 1960

Article by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER on
1960 elections

Letter of PHIL BART dated 8/22/60,
announcing meeting of East Coast
NC members on 9/10/60

NY T-16
NY 694-S*

CP members present at Czechoslovakian
Delegation, 9/27/60

Furnished copy of draft election
platform of CP, USA, for 1960

Furnished copy "Objective Role and
Character of Youth Organization We
Support"

Furnished copy of "Memorandum of
National Organization Bureau"

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INFORMANTS CONTINUED

Identity of Source

Date of Activity and/or
Description of Information

NY T-16 Cont'd.

Furnished letter dated 7/5/60,
and memorandum on Mc Carran and
Smith Acts appeals

Documentation: IRVING POTASH,
JAMES TORMEY
GEORGE MORRIS

Two meetings in Moscow on Chinese
Russian dispute

NY T-17

CP to run two candidates in NY

NY T-18
CG 6369-S*

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS in Chicago in
connection with Republican National
Convention

NY T-19
NY 2031-S*

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS charges CP doing
nothing in election campaign

NY T-20
NY 2010-S*

Location of CP National office

NY T-21
NY 2362-S*

Meeting of CP Secretariat and
others, 7/20/60

HERBERT APTHEKER's discussion of
"Political Affairs," 7/22/60

Age of students in attendance at
CP Leadership Training School,
NYC, 8/29/60 - 9/10/60

Report by IRVING POTASH on the
unemployment in steel industry,
7/20/60

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NY T-22
CSSF 2276-S*

Letter of PHIL BART, 7/15/60,
scheduling meeting of NEC,
8/6 to 8/60

Made available 53 page Guide on
Marxist-Leninist Studies

Furnished copy of "Resolution on
Work Among the Jewish People"

NY T-23
CG 5824-S*

Information re next World Youth
Festival

Proposed agenda of NEC meeting,
8/6 to 8/60

Furnished copy of "Peace and
Peaceful Coexistence."

Comments of PHIL BART on meeting of
NC members from East Coast districts
on 9/10/60

GUS HALL's comments, 9/8/60, re
crisis in New York District

Furnished copy of "The International
Situation and Peace-Discussion
Guide"

Documentation: "New Horizons For
Youth"
"World Marxist Review"

NY T-24
NY 2991-S*

Meeting of NC members from East
Coast districts on 9/10/60

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NY T-25

Meeting of NC members from
East Coast districts on 9/10/60

NY T-26

Meeting of New England District
Committee, 9/18/60

NY T-27

IRVING POTASH's disclosure of CP
Policy on "Left Led" Unions,
9/16/60.

NY T-28
NY 2360-S*

Meeting of CPUSA Trade Union
Commission, 8/26/60

NY T-29

CP, USA Steel Commission meeting
scheduled for November, 1960

NY T-30

Memorandum captioned, "Youth Work-
Crucial Work For the Whole Party"

NY T-31

Activities at CP Leadership
Training School, NYC, 8/29/60 -
9/10/60

NY T-32

Documentation: WILLIAM ALBERTSON,
PAT TOOHEY
LOUIS WEINSTOCK

Information relating to Assembly
of Popular Socialist Party of
Cuba

Meeting of NC members from East
Coast districts on 9/10/60

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NY T-33
NY 2358-S*

Establishment of Advisory
Council for "The Worker"

NY T-34

Financial condition of "The
Worker"

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NY T-35
NY 1261-S*

Documentation: Jefferson Book
Shop

NY T-36

Documentation: Jefferson Book
Shop

NY T-37

Documentation: Jefferson Book
Shop

NY T-38

Information concerning six
month plan of CP, USA Education
Committee

Documentation: DANNY RUBIN

NY T-39

Documentation: HOMER CHASE

NY T-40

Documentation: "New Horizons For
Youth"

NY T-41

Documentation: "New Horizons For
Youth"

NY T-42

Documentation: Seventh World
Youth Festival

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NY T-43

Documentation: Seventh World Youth Festival

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NY T-44

Meeting of National Groups
Commission, 7/7/60

NY T-45

Statement of JAMES JACKSON
regarding assembly of PSP of
Cuba

Symbols NY T-1 and NY T-23 have been used to further protect the identity of the source.

Careful consideration has been given to the use of T symbols and such have been used only where necessary to protect the identity of the source.

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FD-204

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-G2, First Army
1-2nd OSI District, USAF
1-DIO, 3rd Naval District

Report of: SA JOSEPH V. WATERS Office: New York, New York

Date: OCT. 20 1960

Field Office File No: 100-4931

Title: COMMUNIST PARTY,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: QUARTERLY PERIOD, 7/1/60 to 9/30/60

Organization

National Office of CP, USA is located on third floor of premises at 23 West 26th St., NYC, building being shared with NY State CP and "The Worker." Letter to all Party Committees on 7/5/60 conveyed direction that campaign be developed on issues involved in appeals of CP in connection with prosecution of Party and individuals under MC CARRAN and Smith Acts. Meeting of NEC on 8/6 to 8/60 adopted motion of GUS HALL that it state position of CP SU - that coexistence is possible and war is not inevitable as against CP of China view

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SYNOPSIS CONTINUED:

that while capitalism exists there will be war - reflects thinking of 17th National Convention of CP, USA. Resolution "Peace and Peaceful coexistence" described as adopted by NEC on 8/8/60, asserts trend continues in favor of socialism and this is epoch of disintegration of imperialism, that coexistence can become long range policy. At NEC meeting 9/28 to 30/60, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS reported clarification of CP election line was necessary, that while endorsing neither candidate, it had encouraged rejection of American foreign policy, thus inferring endorsement of KENNEDY. In report on organization, PHIL BART proposed abandonment of industrial clubs where possible, with shop clubs restored rightful place. Next meeting of NC to be held in late November or December, 1960.

Membership

"Memorandum of National Organization Buro", dated 9/30/60, proposed national registration for 1961, to provide knowledge of actual Party membership and other data for mass work. October, 1960 to be used for preparation, with registration started in November and December. Objective set of closing year with 10% increase in membership.

Funds

Income of CP, USA for first six months of 1960, \$73,472.11 and expenditures \$70,833.88. Assets as of 6/30/60 were \$13,194.75, and liabilities were \$8,330.31.

Factionalism

GUS HALL reported stating on 9/8/60 there is fight for leadership and real crisis in New York District, some wanting to oust everyone in leadership. In HALL's opinion, BEN DAVIS was encouraging such persons. On 9/14/60, HALL at meeting of CP Secretariat, said something had to be done about situation in New England

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SYNOPSIS CONTINUED:

District, that if HOMER CHASE would not accept National Committee line, his resignation should be accepted and District asked to elect new leadership.

International Relations

"The International Situation and Peace Discussion Guide", furnished 9/1/60, and distributed by CP, states wars were inevitable when imperialism was dominant, but under the new conditions imperialism no longer is controlling. It is curbed by strength of new socialist system. However, ideas that peaceful coexistence is class collaboration or weakens class struggle are wrong. Informant has reported OTTO KUUSININ, member of Soviet Presidium and Central Committee of CP, SU, has instructed that Soviet position, in dispute with Chinese, must be upheld.

Political Activities

"Communist analysis of the Election Scene", the statement of NEC appearing in "The Worker" 8/14/60, asserts CP should strive to give impetus to formation of coalition leading to new party representing interest of common people. Statement also calls for critical attitude toward NIXON and KENNEDY tickets, with emphasis on struggle, without boycotting of elections. At NEC meeting, 9/28 to 30/60, BEN DAVIS said CP should not give impression of favoring "sitting out" election. While not supporting Presidential candidates, activity, such as peace affairs, should be encouraged on local levels.

United Nations

"The Worker", 9/18/60, published statement of CP Secretariat greeting opening of UN Assembly, but deploring lack of representation of People's China. This is said to be outrage of common sense and threat to world peace. Refusal of President to personally lead US delegation to UN General Assembly is said to be demeaning the UN.

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Synopsis Continued:

Domestic Administration Issues

On 7/20/60, IRVING POTASH reported to meeting of Secretariat that new medical report on HENRY WINSTON was very important and could be used as a base for new campaign for his release. Editorial in "The Worker", 7/10/60, "New Dangers to Liberties", said new threats against civil liberties are evident, but there is a different climate now and reactionaries can not only be checked but turned back in attempts to subvert Bill of Rights.

Strategy in Industry

IRVING POTASH, on 9/15/60, at meeting of District Trade Union Commission of CPEPD said Party position is to fight to preserve the UERMWA, as it wants "left-led" unions to continue. In Labor Day statement, CP Secretariat, in "The Worker", 9/4/60, asserts labor needs program to end cold war, disarmament with lower taxes, freedom from shackles of Landrum-Griffin Law, Taft-Hartley Law, and repeal of "police state" Smith and Mc Carran Laws. As to elections, it says labor is called upon ^{to repudiate} those who strive to step up cold war—those for whom NIXON speaks, and reject "party of the Cadillac cabinet." It is time for unions to recognize world in which socialism is order of the day.

Negro Question

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated at meeting of State Committee, CP of Illinois on 7/8/60, that NAACP Convention, held St Paul, Minnesota, 6/21 to 26/60, showed CP must strengthen its forces within it, as less than half-dozen Party members had attended, this showing that CP has neglected this work for years. Editorial in "The Worker", 8/7/60, states that with both parties on record for civil rights guarantees for Negroes, stage is set for enactment of civil rights act now to enable Negroes in South to vote in November.

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Synopsis Continued:

Youth Matters

Memorandum, "Objective Role and Character of youth organization We Support", dated 8/24/60, and approved by CP Secretariat, says such organization should educate youth in spirit of scientific socialism, with its own identity, and among its principles should be need for peaceful coexistence and international youth friendship. It should be open to youth agreeing with any single aspect of its activities. NEC, on 9/29/60, voted for youth conference to be held at earliest possible date probably December to establish Organizing Committee to set up youth organization.

National Groups

CHAIM SULLER, at National Groups Commission meeting on 7/7/60, reported that drafting resolution on work among Jewish people had taken several years, and "comrades" in Israel, France and Canada had agreed with analysis. "Resolution on Work among the Jewish People", furnished 9/15/60, described as interim document, declares, in part, CP must struggle against Jewish Nationalism, and must combat lies and slander about status of Jews and anti-Semitism in USSR.

Pamphlets and Publications

Meeting of CP Secretariat, 9/21/60, established Editorial Board for "Political Affairs" which is to consider changing its editor HERBERT APTHEKER, who GUS HALL had stated would be removed, with JAMES ALLEN slated as replacement. Circulation of "Political Affairs" for first 9 months of 1960, reported by APTHEKER to be 6,011. Advisory Council set up for "The Worker" by LOUIS WEINSTOCK to function as Editorial and Management Committee. Sub Committee of Council to have purpose of restoring "Daily Worker". Income of "The Worker" for 6 months period to 6/30/60, \$92,925.99, and operating expenses \$99,778.49, for net loss of \$6,852.50. "New Horizons for Youth" published as "National, progressive newspaper for Youth", first issue dated October, 1960.

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Synopsis Continued:

Education

National Education Commission reported to have developed six month plan covering: CP school in Fall, 1960 for Party and non-Party people, national youth leadership training school, special classes for club chairmen and leaders. Two week CP Leadership Training School held in NYC, 8/29 to 9/10/60 with 13 students representing Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia.

Religion

"The Worker", 9/18/60, editorially states emergence of religious question in Presidential campaign is not spontaneous or accidental but conspiracy by reaction to divert masses from major issues, and to prevent steps toward peace, civil rights and social welfare. Voting for or against KENNEDY because of religion would be bigotry and violation of separation of church and state.

Communist Party Interest in Puerto Rican Independence

Throwaway passed out by People's Rights Party, candidates of which are MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN, running for New York Assembly, and ARNOLD JOHNSON, running for Congress, lists "Independence for Puerto Rico" as item in its program.

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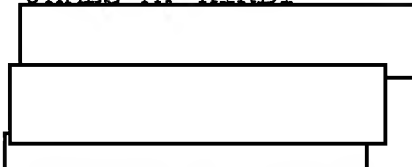
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This is a joint report of pertinent activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CP, USA) during the quarterly period, July 1, 1960 to September 30, 1960, prepared by the following Special Agents:

JOHN R. HAWKEN
JAMES M. KIRBY



ALPHONSE J. SUTKUS
ROBERT G. SWEENEY
JOSEPH V. WATERS
THORNTON M. WOOD

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ORGANIZATION

(BUfile 100-3-69)
(NY file 100-80641)

This section was prepared by SA JOSEPH V. WATERS.

Location of National Office
of CP, USA

NY T-15 and NY T-20 have reported that the CP, USA, for the period July 1, 1960 to September 30, 1960, has continued to maintain its national office on the third or top floor of the building located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. The telephone number of the CP, USA, listed in the Manhattan Telephone Directory is MURRAY HILL 5-5755.

This third floor provides a large room at the street end of the building which is used for meetings of the CP Secretariat, as well as other small meetings of the CP leadership. The remainder of this floor is divided by walls and partitions into a reception room and office space for the use of the Party's leaders. GUS HALL and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS maintain their desks in the large meeting room at the front end of the floor. On the top of the building is a penthouse reached by a staircase and this space has been used by EUGENE DENNIS as an office.

The New York State CP has its offices located on the second floor of the same building and the space there is utilized in much the same way as the National office.

"The Worker" publication offices are found on the main floor and basement. The main floor is the

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reception room and office space, and toward the rear is a large room for editorial work and a library of research material used by employees in preparing articles for the weekly issues of "The Worker". The basement too has office space as well as facilities for addressing copies of the paper for mailing and space for storage of additional research material.

"The Worker" maintains a sign on the outside of the building identifying itself as a tenant. The National and State offices of the CP, USA are not indicated by any sign outside of the building.

Activity in Connection With
Prosecutions under Mc Carran
and Smith Acts

NY T-16 on July 7, 1960, furnished a copy of a letter dated July 5, 1960, signed by PHIL BART and addressed to all Party Committees. BART's letter explained that a memorandum on the Mc Carran and Smith Acts appeals was being sent. It was noted that appeals in Communist cases were to be heard by the United States Supreme Court in October, 1960. It was said to be necessary that steps be taken immediately to develop a campaign on the issues involved. An individual was to be assigned to take responsibility for such work and where possible, a small sub-committee was also to participate in this activity. Support was to be given to civil rights groups that might be interested, and where committees were working in the campaign an effort was to be made to help with funds.

The memorandum covered by the foregoing noted that the Mc Carran Act, passed 10 years before, was directed against the CP and any organization designated

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by the Subversive Activities Control Board as "Communist influenced". It was explained that the Mc Carran Act deals with registration of an organization, and the Smith Act pertains to membership in the CP. The memorandum pointed out that in October the Supreme Court was to hear argument on the issue of membership in the CP in the cases of JUNIUS SCALES and JOHN NOTO. These cases involved membership in the CP. The Mc Carran Act requires registration of the CP with the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The memorandum went on to relate that on April 23, 1953, the Subversive Activities Control Board issued an order requiring registration by the CP as a "Communist action" organization. It was related that the CP has been fighting this order in the lower courts for seven years.

Finally, the memorandum noted that efforts must be made to make the public aware of these two acts, and the necessity of declaring them unconstitutional. It was urged that every effort be made to urge individuals in the trade unions, professions, and other fields, to speak and facts pertaining to these acts be widely publicized. The memorandum urged that a committee be set up to take responsibility for this work and act immediately.

Meetings of CP Leadership

NY T-7 has reported that on July 6, 1960, a meeting of the CP Secretariat and others was held at the National office of the CP. The meeting discussed the current political activity and GUS HALL remarked that the important factor in the forthcoming national election is the independent grass roots movement, and JAMES JACKSON said that consideration has to be given to determining how the CP would inject itself into the campaign. JACK STACHEL

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said that both major parties are parties of big business and Vice-President NIXON and Senator KENNEDY are representatives of big business. He was of the opinion that the CP should wait until after the conventions to present to the masses an analysis of what the parties have to offer. BENJAMIN J. DAVIS said that the Party's line with regard to the election is correct, and it must discuss the campaign not only in the light of abstract theories, but in the light of how realistically those campaigns are conducted in the United States. GUS HALL said that the CP is for building independent grass roots movements wherever possible, and pointed out the necessity for guarding against premature organizational measures.

According to the same informant, a meeting of leaders of the CP was held on July 11, 1960, at the Party's National Office, and according to the informant, the meeting concerned itself with the problem of what the CP could do regarding the current situation with reference to Cuba. GUS HALL declared that there existed a new and crucial stage in Cuban American relations, and he thought that the American people should have an opportunity of expressing themselves on the question, and action should be undertaken to get the reaction of those people. He saw this as an opportunity that should not be missed.

PHIL BART recommended that they set up a picket line at the Cuban Consulate in New York and such action would be an expression of solidarity.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS said it was his belief that there would be no invasion of Cuba by American military forces but America might try some variation of "internal subversion". He saw this situation as a crushing defeat for American imperialism.

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NY T-7 has also reported that on July 13, 1960, the CP Secretariat and others met and GUS HALL opened the meeting by proposing the following as the agenda for the next meeting of the National Executive Committee scheduled for July 23 and 24, 1960:

1. The electoral campaign, including Party policy and program.
2. The question of a united front.

HALL indicated also that perhaps new organizational proposals might be discussed at the National Executive Committee meeting.

LOUIS WEINSTOCK reported on "The Worker" and said a committee had been set up to prepare for a daily paper but no public announcement had been made. This committee he said had decided to raise money by issuing certificates for purchase by individuals. The money so obtained would be used only for establishing a Marxist daily paper, and if that was not done, the money would be returned. WEINSTOCK noted that commitments for about \$10,000.00 already had been obtained.

JACK STACHEL reported that "The Worker" was still operating with an approximate annual deficit of \$100,000.00.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT reported on the recent convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said that the convention had taken place against a background of the emerging as independent of 16 Negro led African states, and said this

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was having a profound effect on American Negroes, contrasting that development with the situation in the United States, where the struggle for Negro rights was not progressing in a manner he thought proper. LIGHTFOOT complained that Communist participation in that convention was small.

JACK STACHEL observed that the Negro People's Movement was the most important one to occur in the United States in a long time, and that on the eve of the struggle, the CP is making no headway.

LIGHTFOOT said that the CP must become a factor in advancing a program in connection with this movement.

At a meeting of CP leaders held on July 19, 1960, according to NY T-7, GUS HALL said that the first point would be a report on the recent National Convention of the Democratic Party by CARL WINTER. In his remarks, WINTER said that the CP should mobilize at the grass roots level and create a movement around the main plank of the Democratic platform on civil rights, and pressure the candidates to identify themselves with the platform. He suggested creation of a national committee for defense or enforcement of this platform. He said the Party should have the question of candidates incidental to the question of a platform. WINTER also suggested that the CP take a position that the American people did exert some pressure on the Democratic Convention, this pressure being reflected in the planks of the platform covering the issues of civil rights, the cold war, and labor legislation.

NY T-21 has reported that the Secretariat of the CP, USA and others met at the National Office of the CP on July 20, 1960, and on this occasion, HYMAN LUMER

noted that a resolution had been adopted by the Jewish Commission, and this resolution had touched on the problem of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and the problem of Jewish assimilation. LUMER proposed that the Secretariat adopt the resolution. In the course of a discussion which followed the proposal, IRVING POTASH noted with reference to the term nationalism in the resolution that there is a distinction in the world today between nationalism in the capitalist countries and nationalism in the Soviet Union, and therefore, the Party meaning of nationalism should be explained.

JACK STACHEL related that everyone on the National Groups Commission was in agreement that in the Jewish field the CP has made important advances, but that could not be said for work among other national groups.

HY LUMER said he was agreeable to accepting the resolution as an "interim document" representing a certain stage in the struggle.

The next matter taken up by this meeting was a report on youth given by MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN. He said that the general reaction from young people throughout the country was very favorable to the idea of organization.

GUS HALL said that the best type of youth organization is one gathering the greatest number of youth inclined in the direction of socialism. He said the CP would not be interested in organizing independent Marxist study groups that do little in the building of a youth organization.

JAMES JACKSON said it was not clear as to what the immediate organizing activity of the CP is aimed at - whether to provide a cadre to rally the young generation, or merely use the cadre by which the Party has to bring about this "rally of the young generation".

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He said he favored a broad organization of a youth committee to struggle for peace, Negro equality, economic security, and educational opportunities.

IRVING POTASH said there is no lack of socialist minded youth and the Party should select the best of the socialist youth and provide a training program inspiring them to action. He said that such a program while perhaps not specifically Marxist in nature, should present our ideas in that direction. The young people the Party has, he said, must provide a program of crusading for peace and constitutional democratic rights, educational and economic opportunities for young people, crusading against oppression, injustice and discrimination, and friendly relations of young people in all countries regardless of political systems.

GUS HALL urged that concrete steps be taken in building a youth organization. He said there needed to be established a national organizing committee which would have only one task, that being building a youth organization.

Next, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS brought up for consideration the question of the Congo and advocated preparation of a statement which would point out the injustices done to the Congolese, and which would include the part allegedly played by American imperialism.

GUS HALL suggested that stress be given to the fact that the United States has taken the side of imperialism rather than that of freedom.

IRVING POTASH mentioned the case of HENRY WINSTON, saying that a new medical report on him could be used as a basis for a new campaign for the release of WINSTON. He proposed that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and JAMES

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JACKSON enlist a delegation of Negroes to go to Washington to attend the Parole Board hearing for WINSTON on July 28, 1960. DAVIS responded that he and JACKSON would confer on what could be done. DAVIS said that an open campaign for release of WINSTON should be initiated.

GUS HALL said that they would do as much as possible and he thought they should concentrate on the point of the Parole Board hearing.

NY T-22 has reported on July 19, 1960, that PHIL BARD by letter dated July 15, 1960, informed the National Executive Committee that the committee was scheduled to meet on August 6 to 8, 1960.

GUS HALL on August 2, 1960, according to NY T-23, said that the proposed agenda for the meeting of the National Executive Committee on August 6 to 8, 1960, would include the following:

1. Introduction to a discussion on current international problems by HALL and a report by MORRIS CHILDS on the ideological dispute between the CPS of the USSR and China.
2. A report by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on the results of the conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties. Also, a reading of a document on Party Electoral Policy by CLARENCE HATHAWAY.
3. A report by ARNOLD JOHNSON on the peace movement.

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The National Executive Committee met on August 6, 1960, for its three day meeting at the CP National Office, and according to NY T-1, the agenda adopted included the items mentioned above as well as a report by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on electoral developments, a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on the Ghana Conference of African Women, organization problems and proposals, proposals in regard to youth, and action on the Mc Carran Act appeal.

NY T-1 has noted that MORRIS CHILDS reported on the international situation and he noted that the dispute between the CP, SU and the Chinese CP involved the question of whether peaceful co-existence between capitalism and socialism is possible, and whether or not war is inevitable. The CP, SU, he said maintains that peaceful co-existence is possible and war is not inevitable, while the CP of China contends that while capitalism exists there will be war.

GUS HALL at the conclusion of the report by CHILDS, moved that the meeting state that the position of the CP, SU reflects the thinking of the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA. HALL's motion was adopted without opposition.

In his report on international developments, HALL said, according to NY T-1, that the existence of tensions is a necessity for the domestic and foreign policy of American imperialism, while the Soviet Union wages a political fight for the elimination of tension. He said imperialism could be forced to retreat with a minimum of armed conflict because of the growth of the influence of the socialist world. HALL said they should examine the peace movement in the United States and place that problem in the center of their work. He said that the

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that the new epoch must provide a new understanding of the anti-monopoly coalition and if this is understood better they will have a better concept of the anti-monopoly coalition.

ARNOLD JOHNSON reported on peace, stating that the peace movement in the United States is loosely organized and is made up of assorted categories of pacifists, scientists, church people, Negro leaders, and others. The most important peace movement to appear recently is the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. However, JOHNSON said there is need for other forms of organization besides this committee.

At the second session of the National Executive Committee meeting on August 7, 1960, NY T-1 reported that there was further discussion of the position of the CP, SU as explained the day before by MORRIS CHILDS, and this resulted in a unanimous endorsement of the position taken by the CP, SU.

Further discussion of the report of ARNOLD JOHNSON was put over until August 9, 1960, it being felt that the report was inadequate in giving a picture of the US peace movement.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS reported to this session on electoral developments according to NY T-7. DAVIS said that the CP, USA must participate in influencing the national elections by building the CP and moving in the direction of the masses. The Party must strike a blow for peace and for co-existence. While the CP, USA does not endorse either political party, the CP must oppose ..

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the position that it should sit out this election and it must oppose boycotting the election. He urged that the Republicans be defeated but appreciate the reactionary influences represented by Senator KENNEDY.

In a report on the election platform, CLARENCE HATHAWAY said that there is political instability at present and the CP must plan on reaching the workers for a mass campaign for peace, civil rights, labor and social legislation, and must consider the growth of a grass roots independent political movement.

NY T-1 has reported that the National Executive Committee meeting continued on August 8, 1960, and in the course of discussion of the election campaign, GUS HALL said that in putting out a Communist platform they must look beyond 1960, HALL saying that a break-up of the old political parties is to be noted, particularly in the Democratic Party. He said the CP must work inside movements even if the adherents of those movements have illusions. They must spread the idea of the third party.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS observed that the CP needs to display a more critical attitude toward the Democratic Party than it has done in the past. What is needed he said, is that more pressure should be put upon the Democratic Party.

GUS HALL proposed that the National Executive Committee adopt the main line of the BENJAMIN DAVIS report and adopt the election party statement. HALL also moved that DAVIS rewrite his report on the basis of discussion at the meeting. The informant interpreted this as instruction

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to DAVIS that he get into line with the rest of the CP leadership. The National Executive Committee accepted these proposals of HALL.

The National Executive Committee also voted that National Committee members hold regional meetings in the East and mid-West to discuss the election campaign and that these meetings might be attended by other than National Committee members.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT reported on the Ghana Conference of Negro Women and he mentioned that 26 attended from the United States. He claimed that the United States State Department had suffered a defeat at this conference.

Following his report, the National Executive Committee voted authority to the organization department to set up a Women's Commission of the CP, USA.

NY T-1 noted that DANNY RUBIN proposed setting up a committee with the objective of calling a youth conference to be held between the Christmas and New Year's holidays, and which would set up a youth organization. The National Executive Committee approved this and provided that the next National Executive Committee meeting would discuss the kind of youth organization to be established.

GUS HALL announced that the paper on organizational matters was not yet ready, but in time it would be distributed to all districts. He suggested that the document be received as representing the thinking of the Secretariat, and it should be determined whether the districts can implement the suggestions. The questions that arise he said can be referred to the next meeting of the National Executive Committee.

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IRVING POTASH noted that the case of HENRY WINSTON was before the Pardon Board and he urged that the campaign of letters to the President on behalf of clemency or a medical parole for WINSTON be stepped up.

BETTY GANNETT reported on the progress of the appeal in the Mc Carran Act case against the CP. She said that many organizations and individuals have prepared amicus curiae briefs for submission to the United States Supreme Court. She said that nevertheless, there is more to be done.

The meeting of the National Executive Committee ended at this point, however, it was agreed that there was to be a meeting of about an hour on the following day to hear reports on the peace movements in the country. It was felt, according to NY T-1, that the report of ARNOLD JOHNSON had been confined to peace activities in New York and the East.

On August 11, 1960, NY T-23 provided a copy of "Peace and Peaceful Coexistence", described as a resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA on August 8, 1960.

This resolution asserts that peaceful co-existence is the only policy fitting the state of the world. The main historic trend continues in favor of socialism and this is the epoch of the disintegration of imperialism. The resolution states that there is a realistic possibility of averting war between capitalist and socialist states and of establishing peaceful co-existence as a long range policy, thus it appears that war is not inevitable.

The resolution goes on to say that a fight for peace demands struggle for the recognition of People's China

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and its admission to the United Nations and an end to American occupation of Chinese territory and lifting the total economic embargo now in force against People's China.

The informant stated that in this document the CP, USA asserts its support of the CP, SU in the latter's dispute with the CP of China, and at the same time, the document calls for support of objectives to the advantage of People's China.

NY T-7 has reported that on August 9, 1960, there took place a meeting of several of the CP leadership at the National Office of the CP, and JAMES WEST reported on the peace movement in Chicago, DOROTHY HEALEY reported on the same topic with reference to California, and CARL WINTER discussed peace activity in Detroit.

In conclusion, GUS HALL pointed out that there were no basic differences among the Party leaders on the peace question. He said that the CP would have to work out implementation and co-ordination as soon as possible, and the Secretariat would organize the work immediately after.

The CP Secretariat met on September 7, 1960, according to NY T-7, and HYMAN LUMER said that several of the Secretariat had decided on a discussion of Cuba, the United Nations meeting, developments in New York, the election problems in the New England District, the status of the campaign for HENRY WINSTON, and developments in the Congo.

GUS HALL suggested that there be a report on Cuba and then determination made whether other points on the agenda can be discussed.

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JAMES JACKSON gave what he described as an informal comment on the attendance of CP representatives at the Convention of the Cuban CP. As to the current stage and character of the revolution, he said the basic objective was to eliminate foreign domination and assume full independence. He pointed out that the working class had played a special and decisive role. As to the possibility of the revolution becoming the captive of FIDEL CASTRO, JACKSON said that the Cuban CP says that the answer lies in raising the revolutionary consciousness of the masses.

With reference to HENRY WINSTON, IRVING POTASH said that WINSTON is now expressing a preference to go back to prison. POTASH went on to say that he had consulted with three other lawyers and they were of the opinion that there were other ways of proceeding without dropping the fight for WINSTON's freedom.

JAMES JACKSON said that in connection with the question of peace, the KHRUSHCHEV visit and the impending session of the United Nations, that the CP should make an extraordinary effort to attach the same significance to these matters as do the socialist countries. He went on to say that the CP should mobilize its members at the airport or at the United Nations, and a four page tabloid should be produced with a statement on the issue of peace and disarmament.

The meeting closed with a suggestion by HALL that a meeting of DAVIS, BART, JACKSON, and himself be held the next day to discuss Party activity in connection with the United Nations meeting.

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NY T-7 has reported that the CP Secretariat met on September 9, 1960, at the CP National Office and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, referring to the national election stated that an alternative for the CP was to promote independent mass action on the issues and not stress the choice between KENNEDY and NIXON. DAVIS said an editorial in "The Worker" was not clear, and in effect, it said the CP should support KENNEDY. DAVIS asserted that it must be made clear that the Party takes the position that neither candidate has taken, a position in harmony with the peace desires of the American people and, therefore, the people have to take the issues into their own hands and not permit the candidates to divert the people from independent mass action.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY reported on the question of leadership of the New York State CP, noting there is a continuing increase of factionalism in the New York District. This disagreement exists with regard to the line of the 17th National Convention, which is expressed in factionalism and political activities.

GUS HALL said that the number one problem of the CP is unity and lack of that unity is the central problem that saps the vitality of the Party. He said that from now on he will support only those comrades in leadership who fight for the policies of the Party.

NY T-15 has provided a copy of a letter dated August 22, 1960, addressed by PHIL BART to all National Committee members on the east coast. This letter noted that the NEC at its recent meeting had decided that the next meeting of the Party's National Committee would be held in November, to evaluate the national elections and the tasks ahead. The letter went on to note that it had been agreed that National Committee members would meet on a regional basis prior to the election and other active forces in the districts would also attend. These regional

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meetings would be devoted to the final stage of the elections. Accordingly, it was said the Secretariat had scheduled a meeting of the committee members on the East Coast for September 10, and the meeting was to be held at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It was further noted that a statement on the national elections which appeared in "The Worker" of August 14, 1960, and a statement on the struggle for peace in the international situation, in "The Worker" of August 21, 1960, would serve as a part of the discussion.

NY T-24 has reported that on September 10, 1960, members of the CP National Committee from the East Coast Districts of the CP held an afternoon and evening meeting at Adelphi Hall. The meeting was attended by about 25 National Committee members, as well as others.

GUS HALL opened the meeting and announced that two matters would be discussed, these being:

1. A report on peace and related questions to be given by JAMES JACKSON.

2. A report on electoral developments by CLARENCE HATHAWAY.

JAMES JACKSON said that by now it is no secret that the Chinese CP has drawn different conclusions as to the tasks before the Socialist countries and this is a debate in the Socialist family. He said there are forces trying to divorce and detach individuals from the camp of Socialism. JACKSON thought that the Chinese in evaluating the inevitability of war underestimated the destructiveness of new weapons. He went on to say that the Marxist efforts should be to mobilize all persons for peace to prevent imperialism from executing its plans for war. He noted that co-existence does not

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eliminate competition in the struggle of ideas. JACKSON noted that a resolution of the CP National Executive Committee passed on August 8, 1960, had expressed agreement with the Declaration of the Communist Parties at Bucharest which had supported the view of the CPSU that war is not inevitable.

JACK STACHEL urged that delegates from various organizations come to the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations (UN). He said the CP will issue a statement and will stress the responsibility of the UN for resuming negotiations on disarmament, stopping the rearmament of Germany and seating People's China in the UN.

The National Committee members present voted to accept JACKSON's report and voted approval of the NEC resolution supporting the position that war is not inevitable.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY, reporting on the election policy of the CP, asserted that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is based on the belief that war is not inevitable, this being brought out in the recent trip and speech of KHRUSHCHEV and the national elections should be approached with that in mind. HATHAWAY also said that a negative approach should be avoided and if such an attitude is continued, the CP will lose its ability to reach the masses of people. The worker, he said, should be told to vote for KENNEDY but if anything is to be gotten the worker should know that pressure would have to be applied in an organized way.

HATHAWAY went on to observe that some insurgent candidates in New York should be supported, saying that those candidates go beyond Presidential candidates on issues of peace, labor, et cetera.

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The CP, HATHAWAY, said must work with all movements and thus influence the elections and the next administration.

The meeting voted to accept HATHAWAY's report and endorsed the NEC resolution on the election policy of the CP.

With reference to the above meeting, NY T-23 has reported that PHIL BART had commented that at this meeting [redacted] had made the worst attack against the Russians. [redacted] had pointed out some remarks attributed to KHRUSHCHEV by DE GAULLE when KHRUSHCHEV was in Paris for the Summit Meeting. DE GAULLE had disclosed that KHRUSHCHEV had stated that he was worried about Western civilization and the white race. [redacted] had said he wanted to verify the making of such remarks and had wanted to know if they had ever been explained. [redacted] had also been critical of KHRUSHCHEV's position with regard to Algeria and had accused the Russians of compromising with imperialism against the interests of colonial countries.

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BART had also observed that in a veiled way, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON had joined in the criticisms of the Soviet Union. The remarks of PATTERSON and [redacted] were interpreted by BART as anti-Soviet.

According to BART, GUS HALL told the meeting that the CPUSA has its own position on such matters but there would be no compromise with anyone expressing an anti-Soviet view.

PHIL BART also commented that there was a big battle in the course of the discussion of the matter of the 1960 election campaign. BART said that HOMER CHASE had argued that the Democratic Party is not a party of peace and that the CPUSA should run independent candidates.

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BART also noted that HYMAN LUMER had made a surprise motion to the effect that the policy of the New England District on the 1960 elections was not the policy of the CPUSA. He described him as sectarian, dogmatic and leftist. The motion also was aimed at condemning the policy of the New England District.

BEN DAVIS offered to agree that the New England District policy was sectarian, provided that other adjectives were stricken from the motion. The motion was then passed.

On September 14, 1960, NY T-7 reported that on that date there was a meeting of the CP Secretariat at the National Office of the CPUSA.

HYMAN LUMER at this meeting pointed out that work was well underway on the project of welcoming KHRUSHCHEV and other heads of government arriving for the UN meeting.

ARNOLD JOHNSON answered the charges of factionalism against him by saying that he had understood that the leadership of the New York State CP was made up of WILLIAM PATTERSON, CLARENCE HATHAWAY and himself. JOHNSON said that HATHAWAY had changed this and had made all staff members equal, this resulting in disorganization. JOHNSON commented that HATHAWAY's approach to the question of leadership was very unfortunate and he claimed he has always worked for unity.

JACK STACHEL said that there is to be full agreement of line between the New York State and national leadership and said that in his view JOHNSON had not adjusted himself to this. He noted that JOHNSON's statement had lacked the basic approach and the basic line.

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BEN DAVIS said that in his opinion the CP was essentially healthy in New York even if the factional leadership in New York had its effect.

A committee made up of ARNOLD JOHNSON, CLARENCE HATHAWAY, GUS HALL, HYMAN LUMER and WILLIAM WEINSTONE was formed to discuss leadership and report to a later meeting of the Secretariat, no date being specified.

GUS HALL then stated that the Secretariat would have to decide something with regard to the situation in the New England District. He said that if there was no acceptance of the National Committee line by HOMER CHASE his resignation should be accepted and the New England District should be asked to elect new leadership.

On September 19, 1960, according to NY T-7, the CP Secretariat and others met again. On this occasion HYMAN LUMER reported on a meeting of the New England District Committee which he had attended. He criticized HOMER CHASE for continued opposition to the CP line.

GUS HALL said of the situation in New England, "This is a challenge to everything basic in our party. These are the actions of a completely irresponsible person who has no understanding of Communist thinking". HALL proposed that a statement be issued addressed to the New England District showing the position of the national leadership of the CP.

NY T-1 has reported that a two day meeting of the CP Secretariat was held beginning September 20, 1960.

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The agenda for this meeting, according to NY T-1, was to include a report on the economic situation in the United States by HYMAN LUMER, the proposed agenda for the meeting of the National Executive Committee on September 28-29, 1960, and a summary by GUS HALL on Soviet Chinese relations.

HYMAN LUMER reported on the economic situation prevailing in the United States and his report was accepted on motion that it be polished and prepared for publication in "Political Affairs". It was also believed possible that it would be published in the "World Marxist Review".

Following this was a discussion of the agenda for the meeting of the NEC scheduled for September 28-29, 1960. The following was the agenda adopted:

1. A report from various districts on the 1960 election campaign.
2. Discussion of developments in the United Nations and the struggle for peace, the discussion to be led by JACK STACHEL.
3. Reorganization of the CP, to be handled by means of proposals introduced by GUS HALL.
4. A discussion of developments in the youth field and the character of the youth organization to be built by the CPUSA.
5. Comments by the meeting on LUMER's report on the economic situation.
6. Miscellaneous, possibly including selection of a control commission.

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GUS HALL spoke on relations between the CP of the Soviet Union and China, saying that the stand of the CPUSA on this dispute was correct and they could be proud of their analysis and approach. HALL said that their position was stated at the 17th National Convention and at that time they had properly estimated the balance of world forces and had noted a tipping of the scale in favor of the Socialist world. He said they need to emphasize that peaceful co-existence must be fought for and war is not inevitable.

NY T-1 has also reported that ^{on} the second day of this meeting of the CP Secretariat, HERBERT APTHEKER reported on the status of "Political Affairs". He noted that among other things "Political Affairs" is supposed to be the organ of the National Committee of the CPUSA, as well as an organ of Marxism-Leninism. It should serve, he said, as a guide for the line of the Party. He noted that the 1960 circulation is now 6,011 with one quarter in New York and the other three quarters in the rest of the world. As to its shortcomings, APTHEKER said that it has not given enough attention to ideological problems and is weak in its answers to trade union problems and Latin American problems. He further said there is a need of the CPUSA to do some writing for the magazine, for while a number have promised articles, but none has been received.

GUS HALL said that there is no appreciation of theory in the CPUSA and that is the reason for the low circulation of "Political Affairs" and the "World Marxist Review". He said that more leading people in the Party should be involved in the writing of articles.

After the discussion the Secretariat instructed APTHEKER to prepare his report in writing for distribution to the Party. An editorial board for "Political Affairs" was established as proposed by APTHEKER.

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LUMER had proposed JAMES ALLEN, IRVING POTASH, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and JACK STACHEL for an editorial board and the Secretariat approved them for the board.

The Secretariat then engaged in a brief discussion of the demonstration for peace in the vicinity of the UN on Tuesday, September 20, 1960. It was claimed that 2,000 appeared for the demonstration but the police permitted only 1,000 to participate.

There followed a discussion of the report by GUS HALL on the dispute between the CP of the USSR and China. During the course of this discussion, WILLIAM WEINSTONE said that the relationship between these parties will affect all other issues. He said those opposed to Soviet policy are not convinced of the correctness of the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU and those same people are opposed to KHRUSHCHEV because of the role he played in destroying the cult of STALIN.

GUS HALL related that following the meeting of the National Committee members from the East Coast Districts on September 10, 1960, he had talked with [redacted]. He said [redacted] had changed his mind with regard to relations between the CPSU and the CP of China but had not withdrawn his opposition to the election policies of the CPUSA.

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NY T-7 has advised that a meeting of the CP Secretariat and others was held at the National Office of the CP on September 26, 1960. This meeting opened with discussion of an agenda for a meeting of the NEC scheduled for September 28-30, 1960. The tentative agenda was to include the UN meeting and the peace question, the national election and youth.

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JACK STACHEL was to report on the UN and the peace question. The first part of the day was to be devoted to that subject with two hours on the youth question. The second day would be devoted to the election question.

At this meeting on September 26, 1960, CLARENCE HATHAWAY noted that it had been proposed that either the Secretariat or a committee designated by the Secretariat meet with the staff of the New York State CP in order to review the work in New York. The meeting decided that BEN DAVIS, HY LUMER and WILLIAM WEINSTONE would represent the Secretariat in a meeting with the State Staff.

NY T-7 has reported that a three day session of an enlarged National Executive Committee meeting was held in the National Office of the CPUSA beginning on September 28, 1960.

GUS HALL opened the meeting with an announcement that the agenda would be as follows:

September 28, 1960

Report on peace and the UN by JACK STACHEL.

Report on youth followed by discussion.

September 29, 1960

National election followed by discussion.

Questions left over from the last meeting, such as membership, date and agenda for next National Committee meeting and if time permitted, the organization question.

September 30, 1960

Executive session of the NEC.

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JACK STACHEL in his report said that the meeting of the UN was an event in the struggle for peace, freedom and Socialism. Changes in the number of UN members require a change in the command of world leadership:

1. They mean world victory of Socialism in peaceful competition with the result that war is no longer inevitable.
2. Co-existence is an international class struggle showing that military means are not to be used to decide issues of the struggle.
3. The policy of peace is inherent in Socialism as the policy of war is inherent in imperialism.

STACHEL said that the Party must undertake a campaign to convince people that the cold war and peaceful co-existence are not contradictory as any peace is preferable to war.

The Party, he said, must continue to press for recognition of People's China and should call for the establishment of normal exchanges with the USSR. In the struggle for peace and evaluation of the new epoch, the Party must overcome some of its known theoretical weaknesses as well as revisionism, sectarianism, dogmatism and nationalism.

DANNY RUBIN, reporting on youth said that his report was divided into three sections:

1. A picture and composition of youth today.
2. Mass developments and struggles.
3. Status and perspective of the Party, as well as left organizations among the youth.

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RUBIN said that some of the areas in which youth were involved were Negro rights, sit-in demonstrations, civil rights actions in the North, as well as invitations from colleges to KHRUSHCHEV to speak. He complimented the youth of the Party for their activity in connection with sit-ins, civil liberty programs, civil defense protests and youth conferences. However, he said that youth work was performed only by a few dedicated members, and the youth lack collective guidance by the Party. He proposed a youth training program to be established in each district and that the youth question receive attention at all CP club meetings. He saw a need for a youth organization and a need for greater participation by youth in democratic youth organizations. He admitted a lack of success in building a youth organization and said a new National Organizing Committee would help the situation.

Finally, RUBIN offered a resolution to the effect that a youth organization for Socialism was supported but at the same time makes youth not committed to Socialism feel at home as participants or members. In the course of the discussion of the youth question, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS proposed a National Organizing Conference to set up a Socialist youth organization. This organization would have as its main principles, a sympathetic relationship to the labor movement, the Negro people's struggle, and colonial struggle, as well as a new Social system. DAVIS said that this implied a sympathetic relationship with the CP. DAVIS's motion as one general proposal was accepted. The next item on the agenda - reports on elections was then taken up - activity in various districts.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, reporting for the sub-committee on elections, said, clarification of the general line of the Party on elections was necessary. He said that while the Party had stated it was endorsing neither candidate, it had encouraged a rejection of American foreign policy, thus inferring endorsement of KENNEDY.

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He said that although KENNEDY and NIXON follow a reactionary policy, the activities in the UN have forced them to respond on the peace question.

DAVIS said the CP should not give the impression it favors any sitting out of the election. While not supporting either Presidential candidate it should encourage activity on local levels, and peace affairs should be encouraged. DAVIS said that the Party should make a statement indicating that if it had been able to run candidates, the candidates would have been GUS HALL for President and someone such as JAMES JACKSON, WILLIAM PATTERSON or BENJAMIN J. DAVIS for Vice President.

In the course of the discussion by those attending, DAVIS said he felt that there were two trends prevailing:

1. A trend to "almost" support KENNEDY.
2. A strain to find some way to support KENNEDY.

It was his opinion that the biggest thing tying the working class to the Democratic Party was not KENNEDY but economic issues.

In commenting on the elections HALL said that there are some weaknesses in the CP policy statement, but it is basically correct. Communist electoral policy is to raise the level of political understanding of the masses and a weakness of the Party's election work is a lack of understanding of Communist leadership in depth. In the HENRY WALLACE campaign, he said, the CP isolated its people in masses that were not ready.

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JACK STACHEL proposed the Party reaffirm the resolution adopted at the last NEC meeting on the elections and that further developments of this work should be strengthened along the line of GUS HALL's report. He also proposed that all concrete questions of implementing the election campaign, be reported for implementation within the next week by the Election Committee, the Organization Department and the Secretariat.

NY T-7 reported that STACHEL's motion was unanimously adopted.

At the third day session on September 30, 1960, PHIL BART said that certain changes in the structure of the Party have been considered for some time. He noted that the Party membership had dropped in the past five to ten years and a uniformity in organization was necessary. He noted that there is a large inner structure of the Party which requires tremendous personnel to service it. There are cumbersome structures around conventions. The best forces of the Party are drawn into the County, District and National organization, leaving the least people to the club. BART said that he was not proposing to abolish all industrial clubs, but pointed out that the Industrial Club was originally set up as a transitional organization, but the shop club is the basic organization of relationship with workers in industry. With the abandonment of the Industrial Club, he said, forces could be released which could strengthen Party work in other areas such as in the community club.

BART then made the following proposals:

1. Take all measures to assure that the club becomes the center of political activity, utilizing forces for club activity presently tied up in other areas of Party work.

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2. Direct the education of Party forces to strengthen club leadership.

3. Consider changes to eliminate obstacles between the club and the higher committees of the Party.

4. Examination of industrial clubs in each district to eliminate this form of organization where possible.

5. Shop clubs must be restored to their rightful place in the Party.

6. Youth clubs should be maintained as they are for the present and the nationality groups clubs be maintained wherever existing.

BEN DAVIS proposed that PHIL BART's report be made a major point of discussion at the next National Committee meeting. He also proposed that the NEC adopt the general orientation of BART's report and agree with the approach of the specific proposals made.

According to the informant, these proposals were adopted.

HY LUMER reported to the meeting that the leadership of the New England District has directly defied Party policy on the issues of the election and peace. LUMER said that HOMER CHASE wanted to call a special convention or National Committee meeting to reverse the Party's policy on the election. LUMER went on to note that he had made a report on New England to the Secretariat which decided upon sending a letter to the New England membership calling for a repudiation of CHASE and support of the Party. The Secretariat also decided to dispatch a comrade to New England to meet with clubs and groups to prepare for a meeting of the entire district committee, this meeting to be

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attended by a special committee consisting of HALL, DAVIS and himself, in order to organize a district conference. It was also determined by the Secretariat that the case of CHASE would be presented to the next meeting of the National Committee along with the proposal that he be removed from all Party posts.

The proposals of the Secretariat were accepted by unanimous vote.

PHIL BART pointed out an urgent need for a membership commission but felt that a control commission should be elected first because of the need for order in the Party. This committee, he said, should limit itself to matters of discipline. A motion was made and accepted that nine individuals would be on this control commission and it was agreed that this commission would act without a name.

With reference to the situation in the New York State District, GUS HALL proposed that no report be given but the Secretariat would return to the next meeting of the NEC on the situation. HALL said that five or six top leaders in New York had either abstained or voted against the Party's resolution on peace. He claimed "we" have been patient and have tried to bring together divergent views but that period is now over. Party unity is the central issue.

Finally it was proposed that a report on the situation in New York be submitted to the next NEC meeting and that the NEC concur in the approach already indicated by the Secretariat and contained in GUS HALL's remarks.

Both of these proposals were accepted.

In concluding GUS HALL indicated that the next meeting of the National Committee would be held either in late November or early December.

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MEMBERSHIP

(Bufile 100-3-68)

(New York file 100-80638)

This section was prepared by SA JOSEPH V. WATERS.

NY T-16 has furnished a copy of a "Memorandum of National Organization Buro" dated September 30, 1960, and signed by PHIL BART.

This memorandum states that the Communist Party has not had a National registration for a number of years - some districts have conducted independent registrations at different periods and as a result, there is no uniform figure for the organization. Therefore, a National registration is proposed for 1961. The opinion is offered that such registration and consolidation will strengthen the clubs and help increase membership in accordance with the objectives set by the 17th National Convention. Also, it will provide specific knowledge at the beginning of 1961, of the actual Party membership as well as other data valuable in their mass work.

Further, it is said that the National Organization Buro at a recent meeting discussed registration for 1961 and Party consolidation and the districts were invited to consider the following proposals:

1. October be used to prepare for a 1961 registration.
2. In November and December, after the National elections, registration be started.
3. The Buro to produce material as a guide, and each district mimeograph its own material.
4. The two-month period shall be devoted to consolidation and building the Party, with discussion of the National Convention resolution on organization which appears in the March, 1960 issue of "Political Affairs."

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5. The increase in recruiting noted for the first six months of 1960 is small compared to 1959, and affects only a few districts. At the 17th National Convention (December, 1959) it had been proposed that they end 1960 with an increase of 10 per cent in membership. It is now proposed that the period of Party consolidation and building be utilized to register all members, attract many who were not registered in the last couple of years, and recruit new members, with the objective of each district closing the year with a membership 10 per cent greater than the previous year.

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FUNDS

(Bufile 100-3-63)
(New York 100-74560)

This section was prepared by SAA ALPHONSE J. SUTKUS.

CP, USA National Office
Income and Expenditures

On July 26, 1960, NY T-15 furnished information concerning income and expenditures of the CP, USA National Office for the first six months of 1960, which is summarized below:

Income

Dues	\$10,510.90
Initiation Fees	49.50
Convention Assessments	1,234.27
Southern Solidarity	
Assessments	144.00
Contributions	59,644.91
District Shares of National	
Committee Meeting Expenses	1,145.00
Literature Sales	743.53
Total	\$73,472.11

Expenses

General Wages	\$17,480.00
Payroll Taxes and	
Insurance	1,799.32
Building Rent and	
Maintenance	2,967.15
Office	11,140.95
Organization	5,627.33
Organizational Subsidies	1,350.00
National Committee Meeting	4,143.26
National Executive Committee	
Meeting	1,006.62
Agitation and Education	13,472.62
Defense	9,107.35
Aid to Smith Act Victims	1,985.00
General Welfare	704.68
Depreciation of Furniture	
and Equipment	49.60
Total	\$70,833.88

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CP, USA National Office
Assets and Liabilities

On July 26, 1960, NY T-15 furnished information which indicated that as of June 30, 1960, assets and liabilities of the CP, USA National Office were as follows:

Assets

Cash on Hand	\$1,255.39
Revolving Fund	
(CARL WINTER)	100.00
Security Deposits	485.00
Cash Seized By Internal	
Revenue Service	5,192.09
Furniture and Equipment	940.61
Due from "The Worker"	
for Rent	3,400.00
Loans Receivable	1,821.66
Total	<u>\$13,194.75</u>

Liabilities

Payroll Taxes and Insurance	\$1,007.00
New York State Unemployment	
Insurance Reserve	1,107.56
Southern California CP	
account	685.87
Accrued Rent	175.88
Loans Payable	5,250.00
Miscellaneous	104.00
Total	<u>\$8,330.31</u>

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FACTIONALISM
(Bureau file 100-3-88)
(NY file 100-87211)

This section was prepared by SA

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Situation in New York District

New York T-23 on September 11, 1960, advised that GUS HALL had stated on September 8, 1960, that there is a fight for leadership and a real crisis in the New York District of the CP, USA. According to HALL, some people in the New York District want to oust everyone in the current leadership of the district, including CLARENCE HATHAWAY. It was HALL's opinion that BEN DAVIS was behind these maneuvers and gave them encouragement.

New York T-7 advised on September 9, 1960, that at a meeting of the Secretariat, held that date, CLARENCE HATHAWAY presented a report on the question of the New York District leadership. He stated that there was a continued increase of factionalism in the district and a growth of a contemptuous attitude toward national leadership policy and decisions. Disagreement also exists with regard to the line of the 17th Convention and is expressed in factionalism and political activity.

HATHAWAY noted that when he came to the New York District the question was raised immediately regarding the action of the 17th Convention in electing the National Committee and excluding MILT ROSEN, MORT SCHEER, and EVELYN WIENER from that body. HATHAWAY stated that when he was elected chairman of the district he was not accepted by the above named individuals and it was the intention of this group to relegate him to a figurehead role. He also stated that the question of the district's putting forth national candidates in this presidential election had been used all the way down through the Party as a basis for an attack on the district and national leadership.

HATHAWAY stated that at the last meeting of the New York District Staff, it had been proposed that he, BILL ALBERTSON, BETTY GANNETT, and JIM TORMEY be replaced in the leadership by MILT ROSEN, EVELYN WIENER, ARNOLD JOHNSON and others of that group.

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GUS HALL stated that unity is the number one question in the Party and lack of it is the central problem that saps the vitality of the Party. He characterized ROSEN as close to the position of a Trotskyite and a completely negative force. He also criticized JOHNSON and WIENER in a similar manner.

New York T-7 advised on September 14, 1960, that this question was further discussed at a Secretariat meeting held that date. ARNOLD JOHNSON, answering the charges of factionalism against him, stated that he understood that the New York State leaders were HATHAWAY, WILLIAM PATTERSON and himself; however, at a later date, HATHAWAY changed this and made all staff members equal. This created a disorganized situation in the leadership. He stated that HATHAWAY's report on the question at the previous meeting was a very unfortunate approach since it did not give the whole picture. JOHNSON averred that he had always worked for unity in the Party.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE characterized ROSEN as irresponsible and the political leader of the "leftist tendency" in New York. He called for more discipline and militancy.

BEN DAVIS believed that the CP was essentially healthy in New York even though some factionalism in the leadership had had its effect. DAVIS advocated bringing an end to factionalism by breaking up the current leadership in the district and getting rid of ALBERTSON, TORMEY and GANNETT.

GUS HALL said that he would not support anyone for office in the Party who is a negative and disruptive influence. He characterized the present leadership in New York as a "good one" and charged it with the responsibility of putting an end to the slanderous attacks against the Party.

The informant advised that on HATHAWAY's recommendation a committee consisting of JOHNSON, HALL, LUMER, WEINSTONE and HATHAWAY was set up to discuss this question and bring a proposal to a future meeting of the Secretariat.

On September 30, 1960, New York T-7 advised that during a meeting of the NEC held September 28-30, 1960, GUS HALL objected to a discussion of the leadership situation in the New York District on the basis that a separate committee was to report on this situation on a later date. He was overruled on this objection and the matter was brought up for discussion.

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During the discussion on this question HALL noted that it was a serious situation in New York when five or six top leaders in the district either abstained or fought against the resolution on peace. The question of Party unity was a central issue now and HALL said that he would not support any comrade for a Party post unless he fought for Party unity. He said there was room for differences, but they had to be expressed within the confines of a united leadership. HALL said that the Secretariat would come to the next NEC meeting with a full report on the situation.

After some discussion, the NEC approved a motion to consider the situation fully at the next meeting of the NEC.

Situation in New England District

New York T-25 advised on September 12, 1960, that at a meeting of the Eastern Seaboard National Committee members held on September 10, 1960, to discuss peaceful coexistence and the CP election policy, HOMER CHASE and his group from New England disagreed with the Party's position on the elections and peaceful coexistence. They said that the Party, contrary to its stated position in "the worker", was, in reality, urging the election of JOHN KENNEDY for President. CHASE argued that the elections be boycotted. He also said that in view of the differences between the CP of China and the Soviet Union, peaceful coexistence was not possible. He felt that the Chinese were adhering strictly to the Marxist-Leninist line, which he supported, and that the CP, USA position on this question was revisionist.

Informant said that following this disagreement by the New England group the meeting passed a motion criticizing the group for its position in that it was harmful, dangerous, contrary to CP policy and in disregard of CP discipline.

New York T-7 on September 14, 1960, advised that at a meeting of the Secretariat held that date, GUS HALL stated that something had to be done regarding the New England situation. If HOMER CHASE would not accept the line of the National Committee, his resignation should be accepted and the district asked to elect a new leadership.

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WILLIAM WEINSTONE proposed that a delegation of three from the National Committee be sent into the New England District to visit each club and win over the comrades one by one.

Informant advised that after some discussion it was decided to send only HY LUMER to the district to attempt to repair the situation.

New York T-26 on September 22, 1960, advised that at a meeting of the New England District Committee held on September 18, 1960, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, HY LUMER criticized the statement which had been circulated by the New England District Board in opposition to the Party policy on the elections. LUMER said that a boycott of the elections, which the New England Board advocated, would tend to isolate the Party from the people and that although the Party had not endorsed either candidate, it opposed any such boycott. He stated that the New England Board's statement, coming as it did after the NEC resolution on the elections, was a violation of democratic centralism and the Party cannot operate with more than one policy.

CHASE answered LUMER by criticizing the NEC as factionalist and he answered the charge of violating democratic centralism by stating that although the 17th National Convention was held many months ago, the Party still did not have a constitution.

The informant said that the New England District Board's statement regarding the elections was endorsed at this at this meeting and a motion was also passed to send the NEC resolution on the elections back to the NEC for clarification.

New York T-7 on September 30, 1960, advised that at the final day's session, held that date, of a three day NEC meeting HY LUMER made a report on the New England situation. He said the leadership there had taken a position in direct defiance of Party policy on the election and peace issues. LUMER reviewed the positions of the various leaders in the New England District on current issues and he condemned the statements that the New England District had circulated concerning their positions. He said that CHASE wanted to call a special convention or National Committee meeting in order to reverse the Party's policy on the elections. According to LUMER, CHASE's position is that the NEC does not have the right to make decisions concerning New England District policy.

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LUMER said that CHASE's attitude is an open challenge to the national leadership and that the Secretariat had therefore decided the following:

1. A letter would be sent to the New England membership calling upon them to repudiate CHASE and support the Party and its policies.
2. Send a comrade into the New England District to meet with the clubs and prepare them for a meeting of the whole district committee, which would be attended by a special committee consisting of LUMER, HALL and DAVIS in order to organize a district conference.
3. The case of CHASE to be presented to the next NEC meeting with a proposal that he be removed from all Party posts.

The informant advised that following a discussion of this matter it was voted unanimously to accept the above proposals of the Secretariat.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Bufile 100-3-81)
(NY 100-86624)

This section was prepared by SA

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On September 1, 1960, NY T-23 made available a five-page mimeographed document which was distributed by the National Office of the CP, USA, and captioned, "The International Situation and Peace - Discussion Guide."

The document states in part as follows:

"The changes in the international situation were recently reviewed by a conference of the representatives of the Communist and Workers Parties of the socialist countries who attended the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers Party held in Bucharest in June, 1960. This conference considered that 'the whole course of international events and the development of the countries of the world socialist system has fully confirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist propositions of the Declaration and the Peace Manifesto' of November, 1957. The viewpoint of the CPUSA is in accord with that of the world Marxist parties...

"...The present epoch is not, like the preceding one, simply an epoch of revolutions and wars. It is an epoch of the disintegration of imperialism, of revolutions, of the transition from capitalism to socialism, of the rise, consolidation and victory of the socialist world system. Imperialism has not changed its nature; it remains rapacious, aggressive and warlike. Wars were inevitable when imperialism was dominant, but under the new conditions the operation of the laws of imperialism leading to wars can no longer have the controlling force of the past. It is curbed and overridden by the strength of the new socialist system which moves toward the consolidation of peace...

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"As socialism grows in strength, within ten to fifteen years it will be possible to abolish the scourge of war, even though capitalism remains in part of the world...

"The ability of the pro-war imperialist elements to wreck the summit, the predatory nature of U.S. imperialism, its obstruction of disarmament, its bellicose attitude to Cuba, its role in the Congo, the fact that both major parties call for stepping up the arms race and the cold war--all these call for greater vigilance and intensified struggle for peace. But it does not mean that the imperialists will have their way.

"The actions of U.S. imperialism have not altered the balance of world forces or the main direction of development of world relations. The easing of tensions which occurred in recent years will continue, despite temporary ups and downs....

"Peaceful coexistence means competition or struggle (class struggle) between the two systems, economically, ideologically and politically, but without war. Though war can be averted, ideological struggle can not, nor can the class struggle in the capitalist countries, which has its roots in the internal contradictions of capitalism and has existed long before the rise of socialism...

"Ideas that peaceful coexistence is a form of class collaboration with the imperialists or weakens the class struggle are wrong. Peaceful coexistence means class struggle between the two systems, and the fight for it advances the people's interests, as the growth of socialism and the anti-imperialist and democratic movements shows.....

"Marxism-Leninism calls for a principled, creative, flexible approach to the problems of the new period...

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"Revisionism is unprincipled opportunism which leads to the liquidation of the revolutionary essence of the working-class movement. It regards the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as 'outmoded' and no longer valid.

"Dogmatism is the stagnant repetition of old propositions with no regard for changes which have taken place. It fails to analyze reality concretely, hence breeds sectarianism and political adventurism..."

An article in "The Worker" issue dated September 18, 1960, contains a statement made by the CP National Secretariat greeting the opening of the 15th General Assembly. The statement said in part:

"The denial of UN representation to the Chinese People's Republic is an outrage of common sense and a threat to world peace and the prime responsibility must be laid at the door of US imperialism and its faithful tool, the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, which is controlled, lock, stock and barrel by the Wall Street monopolies."

In connection with the meeting of the 15th General Assembly, the following contacts of CP, USA leaders with foreign representatives or establishments was noted:

Bulgaria

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed DOROTHY HEALEY, JAMES JACKSON, IRVING POTASH, EMANUEL KOLKO and GEORGE MORRIS entering and leaving the Bulgarian UN Delegation, 22 East 73rd Street, during the period 6:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. on October 3, 1960. During this period a cocktail party was being held at the Delegation.

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Czechoslovakia

On September 28, 1960, NY T-16 advised that on the evening of September 27, 1960, a reception was held at the Czech - oslovakian Delegation, New York City in honor of the various CPs attending the UN meetings. Representatives of the Hungarian, Rumanian, Polish, Albanian and Soviet Parties were present as were a number of outside honored guests. According to NY T-16, GUS HALL, JAMES JACKSON, JOSEPH NORTH and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG were in attendance at this affair.

Indonesia

Special Agents of the FBI on October 4, 1960, observed GUS HALL and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG in the company of Mr. DIPA NUSANTARA AIDIT and Mr. ASMU. Both AIDIT and ASMU were members of the group accompanying President SUKARNO of the Indonesian Republic during his trip to this country to appear before the United Nations.

According to the "New York Times", August 16, 1959, and a list of the individuals composing the Indonesian group as furnished by the United States State Department, AIDIT is Secretary General of the Communist Party of Indonesia and a member of the Supreme Advisory Council to President SUKARNO. ASMU is also a member of the Supreme Advisory Council and is further identified as "head of BTI (communist) peasant organ."

Rumania

On October 5, 1960, a reception was held at the Rumanian Delegation to the United Nations during the hours 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Special Agents of the FBI

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observed ARNOLD JOHNSON, GEORGE MORRIS, [REDACTED]
and LOUIS WEINSTOCK entering the Rumanian Delegation during
the foregoing period.

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Soviet Union

Special Agents of the FBI observed the following
individuals entering the Soviet UN Delegation, 680 Park
Avenue, New York City, on the evening of October 4, 1960,
at which time a reception was being held:

Mrs. ELIZABETH HALL, wife of GUS HALL

HYMAN LUMER and wife, EDITH LUMER

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.

JAMES JACKSON and wife, ESTHER JACKSON

EUGENE DENNIS and wife, PEGGY DENNIS

CLARENCE HATHAWAY and wife, VERA HATHAWAY

PHIL BART and wife, CONSTANCE BART

IRVING POTASH

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

JOSEPH NORTH

JACK STACHEL and wife, BERTHA STACHEL

On October 5, 1960, NY T-7 advised that BENJAMIN
J. DAVIS, JR. described the reception he had attended the
evening of October 4, 1960, at the Soviet United Nations
Delegation, 680 Park Avenue, New York City.

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According to NY T- 7 , DAVIS said that Mr. KHRUSHCHEV is a "warm, soft human being" who never lets his personal feelings interfere with his personal relations. DAVIS said that Mr. KHRUSHCHEV gave each of "us", when introduced, "special warm greeting."

Continuing, NY T- 7 advised that according to DAVIS, Mr. KHRUSHCHEV had spoken to various members of the CP, USA and, in effect, told them that imperialism will not win, that "they cannot whip us but rather we are going to whip them."

Soviet Union - Chinese Dispute

On September 14, 1960, NY T-32 advised that a regional meeting of the Eastern members of the National Committee, CP, USA, was held on September 10, 1960. According to this source, the major portion of attention and time was given to the reports and discussions on the ideological differences between the Russian and Chinese parties.

NY T-32 advised that at this meeting JAMES JACKSON rendered a report presumably on the peace movement which was in reality the presentation of a strong case for the Russian viewpoint in the quarrel with the Chinese CP. JACKSON openly put before the meeting in a careful fashion, and purportedly in a form discussing the communist stand on peace, the entire quarrel between the Chinese and Russian parties. His presentation on all of the questions and issues was fully in support of and in defense of the Russian views. According to NY T-32 , JACKSON spoke in a critical fashion regarding the attitudes of the Chinese. It was assumed by many present that he merely used the peace question in order to get before this body representing half of the National Committee, the Russian view on the dispute, which view the national, executive and top leadership fully supports.

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NY T-32 advised that the discussion of JACKSON's report revealed that several members definitely favored the Chinese position in this dispute. Among those making attacks on JACKSON's report were [REDACTED] WILLIAM PATTERSON, JAMES TORMEY and HOMER CHASE. CHASE in his remarks demanded to know whether this meeting was called for the purpose of proceeding to a request of the CPSU to give it support in its quarrel with the Chinese. CHASE said that he could not see a possibility of peaceful coexistence and felt that China was sticking strictly to Marxist-Leninist theory in saying that socialism could not live with capitalism. He concluded by saying he could not support the position of the NEC in this matter.

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At this meeting, JACKSON stated that his report was based on a resolution which was adopted by the NEC and printed in "The Worker" issue dated August 21, 1960. He pointed out that this resolution had reaffirmed the Party's stand on the question of "peaceful coexistence."

On September 28, 1960, NY T-16 advised that there will be two meetings in Moscow on the Chinese-Russian dispute. One of these meetings is being held presently and the other is to be held in November, 1960, which is to be attended by CP Secretaries from all over the world. The current meeting is to determine any grounds for agreement to settle the dispute.

According to NY T-16, OTTO KUUSININ, a member of the Soviet Presidium and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has instructed that in the dispute, the Soviets are right and the Chinese wrong and the Soviet position must be upheld. According to NY T-16, KUUSININ stated that peace and coexistence are a must, that if they followed the Chinese position, they would isolate themselves from other countries and such isolation leads to misunderstanding and.

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war. NY T-16 stated that the Chinese sent a scurrilous letter to various CPs throughout the world regarding their differences with the Soviet Union, and the Russians were forced to send out a counter statement.

Relations With Cuba

On September 22, 1960, NY T-45 advised that JAMES JACKSON stated that the CP, USA had five delegates in attendance at the 8th National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party (PSP) of Cuba. The PSP is the CP of Cuba. JACKSON stated that the CP of Cuba has tremendous influence in Cuba, particularly in the fields of government and trade union movement.

On September 7, 1960, NY T-32 advised that CHUSA delegates to the above congress were PAT TOOHEY, JIM JACKSON, HELEN WINTER, JESUS COLON and MORRIS CHILDS. According to NY T-32, the documents in reports adopted and approved by the assembly clearly etched the path of development, strategy, tactics and basic political direction of the Communists in Cuba and all Latin America. In each instance, they were fully consistent with the Soviet viewpoint.

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UNITED NATIONS

(Bufile 100-3-80)
(NY 100-88123)

This section was prepared by SA

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On September 21, 1960, NY T-1 advised that a meeting of the CP, USA Secretariat and invited guests was held that date in New York City. According to NY T-1, there was a general discussion about putting out leaflets and pamphlets in connection with the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations. JAMES JACKSON said that hundreds of copies of "The Worker" have been distributed in this regard.

It is to be noted that on September 18, 1960, "The Worker" contained a statement issued by the CP, USA National Secretariat greeting the opening of the 15th UN General Assembly. In this article, the CP leaders welcomed the representatives of all countries but deplored the fact that there would be no representative of the People's Republic of China. It stated that one of the principal causes of increasing world tension today is the continuing aggression of the Eisenhower Administration against the Chinese People's Republic, its military occupation of Taiwan that is Chinese territory. This article stated that the deployment of the Seventh Fleet in Taiwan straits is a threat to the sovereignty and impairs the peaceful labors of the sovereign Chinese people. In this statement the CP declares that the denial of UN representation to the Chinese People's Republic is an outrage of common sense and a threat to world peace and the prime responsibility must be laid at the door of United States imperialism and its faithful tool, the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration which is controlled "lock, stock and barrel by the Wall Street monopolies."

The article continues, stating that the refusal of President EISENHOWER to personally head the United States

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delegation to the General Assembly meeting is both a
demeaning of the UN and a callous disregard of the peace
anxieties of the American people.

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POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
(BUREAU FILE 100-3-72)
(NEW YORK FILE 100-79717)

This section was prepared by SA

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Communist Party Draft Election Platform for 1960

New York T-16 on August 1, 1960, furnished a copy of a draft election platform of the Communist Party (CP) for 1960, which platform has been forwarded to all Districts on July 28, 1960, by the CP National Election Platform Committee. The Platform Committee solicited remarks, criticisms and suggestions from the various Districts before the scheduled date of the National Executive Committee meeting on August 6-8, 1960. The draft election platform declared, in part, as follows:

The fight for peace must be made the number one election issue. All other issues must be fought for and won in connection with a unified and victorious struggle to prevent a nuclear disaster. Democratic and Republican political leaders have one big program to put over. Their real purpose is to build the nation's military strength. Experience shows, however, that when the nation spends a major portion of its budget for war purposes there are no social benefits for the people. No candidate can win an election as a war advocate. Therefore, the candidates incite people against a KHRUSHCHEV or a CASTRO to justify the armaments expenditures and lavishly promise the people far-reaching social benefits to win their votes.

Throughout the world the common people, long oppressed, are in motion in various forms of struggle. They are moving and fighting toward a higher and better life and will no longer tolerate the humiliation, discrimination and exploitation to which they have been subjected for centuries. The domination of the world by the rich is coming to an end. The people demand and are winning freedom, equality and security. That is the meaning of the CASTRO

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revolt in Cuba, the growing support for the Cuban people throughout Latin America, the recent upheavals in Japan, Turkey, South Korea and in Africa, the colonial revolts and independence movements throughout Asia and the Middle East, and of the socialist revolutions in Czarist Russia, Eastern Europe, China, North Korea and North Vietnam.

The Communist Party must seek the following goals:

1. Restore the respect and influence of the United States among the world's people by dedicating ourselves unselfishly to a world at peace.

2. Raise the purchasing power and living standards of the people; protect the people against automation and the encroachments of big business.

3. Use the full power of the Federal Government, including its police power, to enforce without stint or favor the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; end discrimination, in whatever form, throughout the country, in the South and in the North.

4. Restore full democracy for all our people by revitalizing and enforcing the Bill of Rights, and repealing all restrictive and repressive legislation.

5. Adopt a Federal Youth Act that guarantees the right of every child to a full and free education in his chosen field or profession, with free tuition and a stipend where needed.

6. End the disgraceful "payola" system, the corruption and degeneration that has penetrated the entire fabric of our society, including all branches of government, from the city level to the White House.

In conclusion, this draft election platform declared, "The Communist Party, though devoted to the

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reorganization of society on a socialist basis, will give all-out support to the above immediate demands and to a broad grass-roots movement to win these demands. We commit ourselves unqualifiedly to this struggle for two basic reasons:

"1.. We have the same interests as other people in winning all possible reforms under capitalism;

"2. We have confidence in the people, believing that out of their struggle for the above program they will become conscious of the nature of capitalism and of capitalist rule, and will march forward with us toward our socialist goal.

"We call on our people -- the American people -- to join hands against the war makers, to fight for peace, for economic advance, for civil rights, for civil liberties -- for a better and stronger America! -- for a Socialist America!"

National Executive Committee, CP, United States of America (USA),
Discussion of Election Campaign, August, 1960

New York T-7 reported on August 7, 1960, that at that day's sessions of a meeting of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, at CP Headquarters, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS presented a report on electoral developments. DAVIS stated that the objective of the CP in the elections must be to affect the outcome of the elections by building in the direction of the masses.

DAVIS stated that the CP's job is to strike a blow for peaceful co-existence. He said that Vice-president RICHARD M. NIXON is the greatest threat to the CP, however, Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY also poses a threat.

DAVIS went on to state that the general election line of the CP is correct and is based on the line adopted at the 17th National Convention of the Party, in

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December, 1959. He stated that the CP, USA does not endorse either political party and that the main differences between the two parties are within them.

DAVIS related that in the coming elections, the CP, USA must have a flexible tactic. He cited certain problems facing the CP, such as,

1. The CP must oppose the view that the Party should sit this election out.
2. The CP must oppose the boycotting of the election.
3. The Republican Party must be defeated at all costs.
4. The CP must appreciate serious reactionary factors represented by Senator KENNEDY and the Catholic hierarchy.

DAVIS stated that the CP has two candidates in New York and one in Detroit. He stated the Party should have ten candidates and should consider putting forth a presidential ticket. DAVIS said the Party should demand radio and television time to answer every attack made upon the Party.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY then presented a report on the election platform of the Party. HATHAWAY stated that the CP must consider how to reach and influence the workers, the aged, the youth, etc., for a mass pressure campaign for peace, civil rights, labor and social legislation. The CP must consider also how to further the growth of a grass roots independent political movement. HATHAWAY stated the CP would endorse selected local candidates. He stated the Party's aim is to organize and unify various factions and movements.

HATHAWAY further set forth various other points as a guide to political action, such as:

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1. The need for a new Party.
2. The need for independent political action.
3. The defeat of cold war candidates.
4. The emphasizing of independent candidates.
5. The sharpening of the stand against boycotting the elections.
6. The unmasking of the Republican Party as the "peace party."
7. To stress that the endorsement of candidates by Negro and Labor groups is a weapon which can be used to compel parties to make concessions.

In addition, New York T-1 reported on August 7, 1960, that at that day's session of the above meeting, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS presented a lengthy report on electoral developments. In this report, DAVIS suggested the possibility of the CP running presidential candidates in the name of the CP.

Following DAVIS' report, CLARENCE HATHAWAY delivered a report on the election campaign. HATHAWAY stated his report did not represent a finished document since various members of the subcommittee on election policy had offered many amendments which would be incorporated into this statement.

This statement would be at variance with the report of DAVIS and would urge that various organizations and unions hold conferences to put pressure on Congress to enact legislation which is contained in the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties. It would also advocate the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party, but would aim an appeal to the followers of the Democratic Party.

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New York T-1 reported on August 8, 1960, that at that day's sessions of the above meeting the discussion of the election campaign was continued. GUS HALL stated that the CP is putting forth a Communist platform. It is a policy statement of the CP and not a policy statement of the Americans for Democratic Action or some Trotskyite group. HALL stated there is developing a breakup of the old political parties, particularly the Democratic Party. New alliances are being formed and the CP should be prepared for them. New forces are emerging. This was displayed at the conventions through marches, vigils, etc.

HALL stated that while the marches have not been aimed at forming a new party, the Communist Party must be ready to lead such a march. It must work at different levels; it must work inside movements, even if these movements have illusions. Some movements want to break away from the Democratic Party. Some movements want to work within the Democratic Party. The CP must spread the idea of a third party.

HALL disagreed with those who had said that if the CP put forth its own candidates, it would narrow down the work of the CP in the election campaign. He said that if the CP is asked why it does not have more candidates, it should point out that there are specific election laws against CP candidates in thirty-four states in the United States.

Following HALL's remarks, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS withdrew his proposal for CP presidential and vice-presidential candidates. DAVIS said that the CP needs a more critical attitude toward the Democratic Party than it has had in the past. What is new about the situation is that more criticism can be leveled at, and more pressures can be put upon, the Democratic Party.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY stated that the draft of the election policy statement had not, as yet, been completed. He stated, however, that he would propose its adoption with the proviso that an editorial committee would work on it.

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HATHAWAY stated it is useful to point out the similarities between the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties. If the CP is to take advantage of the mass movements and the discontent of the Negroes, trade unionists, the aged, and the farmers, it should take up specifically each plank of the platform of the Democratic Party and polemicize against the stand taken by the Democratic Party and tell the people what to do to get some results out of this platform.

In regard to foreign policy, the CP should expose the monopoly interests. Both the Democratic and Republican parties had to say that they favor peace, but the CP should organize the people for more concessions and specifically make the Republican and Democratic parties promise that they will seek peace.

HATHAWAY stated that the idea of a third party should be taken up, but it should not be referred to as a third party. The tactical approach should be that this will be the first party. Until the old Farmer-Labor Party was able to elect one Senator, it was considered that it would be impossible for this party to accomplish anything.

Following the discussion of the election policy, GUS HALL proposed the following:

1. The National Executive Committee adopt the main line of the report of BEN DAVIS on the election.
2. The National Executive Committee adopt the election platform statement.
3. BEN DAVIS prepare an article for "Political Affairs", but that this article be based on the discussion at this meeting.

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4. The Editorial Committee for the election policy statement be comprised of GUS HALL, BEN DAVIS CLARENCE HATHAWAY and CARL WINTER.

These proposals of HALL's were accepted by the National Executive Committee.

New York T-1 related it was further decided by the National Executive Committee to set up a committee to obtain specific information on election laws in order to demonstrate that there is discrimination against the CP.

"Communist Analysis of the Election Scene"

"The Worker", August 14, 1960, contained an article entitled, "Communist Analysis of the Election Scene", which article reflects it is a statement adopted by the National Executive Committee of the CP at its meeting the previous weekend.

This article reflects that the CP's mass approach to all the questions and problems which arise in connection with the 1960 election campaign should be based on two primary considerations:

"a) how can we reach, work with, and influence workers, Negroes, farmers, the aged, the youth, liberals, progressives and the broader 'Left' to enter into determined, persistent mass pressure campaigns - of all kinds - at all levels - from the simplest to the higher forms - for peace, in support of colonial struggles, for civil rights, and for a full range of labor and social legislation; and

"b) how, through these efforts, can we help to further the growth of grass-roots independent political movements, in the first place involving the trade unions, but including such other independent pressure movements as can be developed among all sections of the people."

This article continues that the CP, through every possible channel of struggle, should strive to give a new, broad impetus toward the formation of a coalition of the anti-monopoly forces leading in the direction of a new party representing the interest of the common people. Such a perspective will develop only out of the CP's participation in the struggle of the people, and not out of agitational campaigns alone. Moreover, each state and locality will have to study carefully its own special problems and develop a proper tactical line to suit its own situation.

This article relates, in part, ".....it is necessary to emphasize that Communists, as representatives of a vanguard party, must be ready and able to work with and among the people in liberal, insurgent, and independent movements, and among people aligned or unaligned with either old party or their candidates, as well as trade unions, peace groups, Negro and other people's organizations."

Continuing, this article points out that there is widespread and growing discontent with the old-party machines. Many labor, Negro, farm, and progressive organizations will attempt to win their demands this year through Democratic or independent candidates. These groups should be drawn into struggle on issues to put pressure on the candidates and Congress, which will speed up their disillusionment and their readiness for independent and united political formations. The CP should strive to aid and encourage such developments.

This article goes on to call for various other items, such as:

- 1) A sharply critical attitude toward both the NIXON and KENNEDY tickets, and an emphasis on the need for struggle.
- 2) No boycotting of the elections.

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3) The avoiding of a negative or defeatist attitude in the elections.

4) Strive to inspire and organize the workers for independent political activity and pressure on the issues of peace, civil rights, and legislation, measures reflecting the needs of workers, farmers, the youth, the aged, etc.

5) Efforts to insure the defeat of Representatives and Senators who have long reactionary, anti-labor, and cold-war records.

6) Support of peace or labor candidates.

7) Support campaigns to register voters.

This article continues, that in those election districts where Communist candidates are on the ballot, the campaign should be conducted in such a way as to incite the people in the area, including those supporting other candidates, to fight on issues.

The article reflected that the CP would have preferred to have its own candidates for president and vice-president this year, however, this was not possible due to a series of restrictive laws. The article stated that the CP is a party of a different kind, based upon the science of Marxism-Leninism. Its aim is not votes and offices except insofar as they help the CP better to fight for and to serve the interests and needs of the working people. Communist candidates run as the most advanced spokesmen of the united action of the people, for their immediate burning needs, and for the future - including the eventual socialist transformation of our society.

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National Executive Committee, CP, USA Discussion of Election
Campaign, September 28-30, 1960

New York T-7 reported on September 28-30, 1960, that a three-day meeting of the enlarged National Executive Committee, CP, USA, had been held on those dates at CP Headquarters, New York City.

The agenda for this meeting included a report on elections and subsequent discussion, said report and discussion to be presented at the second day's session.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, at the September 29, 1960, session of this meeting, presented a report on elections, which report had been prepared by the subcommittee on elections. DAVIS' report reflected that:

Clarification of the general line of the Party on elections was necessary. While the Party had stated it was endorsing neither candidate, it had encouraged a rejection of American foreign policy. In DAVIS' opinion, this inferred an endorsement of Senator KENNEDY. DAVIS felt that peace is the central overall issue of the election campaign. The presence of foreign "peace-makers" such as KHRUSHCHEV in the United States has helped to raise the issue sharply to the American people, and even though KENNEDY and Vice-president NIXON follow a reactionary policy, the activities in the United Nations have forced them to respond more fully to the peace question.

With respect to the election boycott, the CP should not give the impression it favors any "sitting out" of the election. The Party should follow the position of not supporting either Presidential candidate but of encouraging activity on local levels. The type of activity in support of peace affairs should be encouraged. A "non-partisan" committee for a fundamental change in American foreign policy should be established.

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Protest votes cast for such parties as the Socialist Workers Party are wasted votes and in no way votes for peace. With respect to the religious issue, the CP has not stated its feeling on religious bigotry fully enough and should make it clear that it would not support either candidate regardless of his religion.

The Party should issue a statement indicating that if it had been able to run candidates, the candidates would have been GUS HALL for President and someone such as JAMES E. JACKSON, WILLIAM PATTERSON or himself as Vice-President.

DAVIS, in this report, made the following proposals:

1. The Party prepare a petition to the United Nations on rights of minority parties in the United States, exposing the fact that there is no political freedom in the United States.
2. DAVIS and GUS HALL undertake a tour throughout the country, speaking on election issues.
3. The Party make efforts to influence independent forces on the mass issues such as peace, civil rights, social welfare, etc.
4. Every effort should be made to keep MILDRED MC ADORY (EDELMAN) on the ballot.
5. The National Executive Committee should draft a statement in line with DAVIS' approach and the proposals made by various individuals and circulate it throughout the Party as a whole.
6. The Party should give attention to post election developments in order to guarantee that independent action of the masses can be ready to place pressure on the first session of Congress.

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7. The Party election platform be published as a flyer in "The Worker", pointing out that lack of finances and time prevented it from being published as a pamphlet.

During the ensuing discussion, various speakers indicated that the National Executive Committee statement on the elections had been generally accepted in their respective Districts. These speakers, however, reported a need for clarification of this statement in various respects. Other speakers felt, however, that rather than clarification the statement needed elaboration, and that it should serve as a concrete guide for the Party throughout the country.

Concluding the discussion of the election, GUS HALL stated there are some weaknesses in the policy statement, but it is basically correct as to the general situation the Party faces. The main weakness is in the Party itself in its ideological and political facets. There are some wrong ideas in the Party about the essence of what is Communist electoral policy and its role. HALL stated it is not enough for Communists to get candidates, votes and to get on the ballot. There are bourgeois concepts of the electoral role of the Party. Communist electoral policy is to raise the level of political understanding of the masses. The second weakness of the Party in election work is lack of understanding of Communist leadership in depth. An example of leadership in depth would be the Party having Comrades work in a third party, as well as in the Democratic Party. Party policy must take into consideration the level of the masses. That is depth and not surface leadership. The Party should launch a campaign to force Senator KENNEDY to discuss certain issues in the next debate with Vice-President NIXON.

JACK STACHEL proposed that the Party reaffirm the resolution adopted at the last National Executive Committee meeting on the elections and that further developments of this work be strengthened along the lines of the remarks made by GUS HALL. STACHEL also proposed that all concrete questions of implementing the election campaign,

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which run contrary to the main resolution, be reported for implementation within the next week, by the Election Committee, the Organization Department and the Secretariat.

New York T-7 reported that STACHEL's motion was unanimously adopted.

CP to Run Two Candidates in New York

New York T-17 reported on August 1, 1960, that at an election conference held by the State Board of the New York State CP, on July 28, 1960, at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, it was announced that the CP, national and state, offers two candidates on a People's Rights Party ticket. These candidates are ARNOLD JOHNSON, running in the 21st Congressional District, and MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN, running in the 13th Assembly District, JOHNSON being a candidate for Congress, and EDELMAN a candidate for the State Assembly.

New York T-7 reported on September 29, 1960, that at that day's session of an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, held at CP Headquarters, New York City, ARNOLD JOHNSON stated that he and MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN would have to go to court because their petitions to have them placed on the ballot have been rejected. JOHNSON described the campaign in New York as having been beneficial to the Party in that they had had productive street meetings with good audiences and throughout the campaign remained a distinct Party.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS in Chicago in Connection with Republican National Convention

New York T-18 reported on July 26, 1960, that during an informal discussion held at the headquarters of the CP of Illinois, it was brought out that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was then in Chicago to get some impression of the Republican National Convention and the Convention city. It was brought out that DAVIS is the son of the very famous Negro member of the National Committee of the Republican

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Party from Georgia (now deceased), whose name carries weight with delegates from all over.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS later joined this discussion and said he had come to Chicago primarily to mingle among the Convention delegates, to be on the South Side and to contact a lot of Negroes from the South who are at the Convention.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS Charges CP Doing Nothing in Election Campaign

New York T-19 reported on September 1 and 2, 1960, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS had complained that the CP was doing very little in the election campaign and that it must begin to give leadership in the campaign. DAVIS feels that if the CP does not start to work and produce some results it will be disgraced. He blamed the national office of the CP for the lack of effort in the campaign and the New York State CP for its failure to arouse more interest in the campaign.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER Authors Article on 1960 Elections

New York T-15 on September 13, 1960, reported that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER had authored an article, dated August 19, 1960, entitled, "The 1960 Elections in Relation to American Foreign Policy." The following is stated, in substance, in this article:

The national election campaign is being waged at a time when cold war tensions are being increased. The Republican and Democratic organizations are defenders of state monopoly capitalism and both parties support the two party system as against the independent or radical political parties. Many of the old political differences between the parties, such as the question of the tariff, have disappeared.

The struggle between the two major parties is enlivened because of the advantage of controlling the government and the subsequent patronage. It is indicated

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that the Democrats will probably win, unless the issue of Senator KENNEDY's Catholicism is strongly emphasized.

The work of the CP should be directed at the masses, many of whom are affiliated with the major parties, with the emphasis being placed on the fight for peace. The CP cannot endorse the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, and, besides fighting for peace, should fight for Negro rights, unemployment and progressive labor legislation. United front election committees should be formed in all important districts and industrial centers. The work to build the CP should proceed in connection with the election work and, on conclusion of the election work, there should be a CP membership drive. The failure to recruit during the past few years has worked to the detriment of the CP.

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DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES

(Bufile 100-3-83)
(NY 100-89691)

This section was prepared by SA

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Amnesty

On July 20, 1960, NY T-21 advised that a meeting of the CP, USA Secretariat and invited guests was held that date in New York City. IRVING POTASH reported at this meeting that the new medical report on HENRY WINSTON was very important and could be used as a base for a new campaign for WINSTON's release. He stated that the following recommendations were made by a government doctor assigned to examine WINSTON:

1. He should be afforded daily visits for study at a society for the blind.
2. He should be afforded opportunities for walks around the grounds.
3. He should be taken out into traffic in order to learn how to get around.
4. He should be allowed time with his family for proper adjustment.

POTASH proposed that BEN DAVIS and JAMES JACKSON line up a Negro delegation to go to Washington and appear before the Parole Board and demand WINSTON's parole.

According to NY T-21, BEN DAVIS then stated that he and JACKSON would confer and see what they could do in this matter. DAVIS offered the opinion that an "open campaign" regarding WINSTON's release should be initiated.

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On August 8, 1960, NY T-1 advised that an enlarged meeting of the NEC was held that date. NY T-1 reported that at this meeting IRVING POTASH announced that the case of HENRY WINSTON is before the Board of Pardons and that letters are being sent to the President requesting executive clemency or a medical parole for WINSTON. POTASH urged that this letter-writing campaign be stepped up.

Defense of Civil Liberties

An editorial captioned, "New Dangers To Liberties" appeared in "The Worker" dated July 10, 1960. Therein it was stated that there is mounting evidence of new threats against the civil liberties of the people. Such evidence, it was said, consists of the increased activities of the "Un-American Committee;" the decision of the Court of Appeals in Washington which turned down the appeals of a number of those facing imprisonment for exercising their rights under the First Amendment; the Court of Appeals affirming the decision of a lower court barring ROBERT THOMPSON from receiving his pension; the decision of the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington ordering the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to register under the Mc Carran Act; attempts by Congress to reverse the Supreme Court decisions which compelled the State Department to grant passports to citizens and deny their rights on political grounds.

The editorial said, however, such activities are being attempted in a different climate than that of the period when "Mc Carthyism was dominant." Further, that such "reactionaries are going against the stream," that they can "not only be checked but turned back in their attempts to subvert the Bill of Rights."

Peace Issue

NY T-1 advised on August 6, 1960, that an

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enlarged meeting of the NEC was held that date at which ARNOLD JOHNSON gave a report on the peace issue.

JOHNSON stated, "we" have a peace movement in the United States which is diverse and loosely organized. He said it is made up of assorted categories of pacifists, scientists, church people and Negro leaders. According to JOHNSON, this general peace movement is never expressed through a peace organization. He said these various categories deal with certain issues coming to the fore, such as nuclear tests, the independence of Cuba or the Congo.

JOHNSON said, "We can only deal with one phase at a time in the peace movement." He said the most important peace movement to come forward in recent times is the national Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (Sane). He described this as a movement having an organization in 40 states which actually only functions well in 18 states. He said Sane, however, does have an organization in the major centers of the United States. JOHNSON commented on the fact that the ratio of Communists to non-Communists in Sane is insignificant. He said that most of the local organizations of Sane voted against screening to get rid of Communists. He said the National Committee of Sane is trying to implement a new policy by sending out screening letters but that actually most organizations of Sane are not complying.

JOHNSON outlined several deficiencies on the part of Sane dealing with peace issues and suggested that the Party set up an ad hoc committee for effecting a broadened campaign on such issues as disarmament and the removal of United States military forces from foreign bases. He said that they need forums on disarmament and an intensification of the campaign to bring China into the United Nations.

In concluding, JOHNSON said the Party ought to

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take another look at the National Committee for American-Soviet Friendship. He said the Party must not work just through one organization but must promote a growing awareness that some international peace policy is necessary.

It is to be noted that on August 6, 1960, NY T-1 advised that it was decided at the foregoing meeting that JOHNSON's report was insufficient or inadequate in giving a national picture of the peace movement in the United States. It was decided that further discussion must be held within the Party to adequately cover the peace issues.

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STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
(Bufile 100-3-89)
(New York 100-89590)

This section was prepared by SA JAMES M. KIRBY.

Report and Recommendations of IRVING POTASH on Communist
Party (CP) Activities in Steel Industry

Analysis of Unemployment in Steel Industry and
Recommendations of Party

NY T-21 advised on July 20, 1960, that IRVING POTASH presented a report on the unemployment situation in the steel industry, specifically in the Youngstown, Ohio area, during a meeting of the CP, USA Secretariat, held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on that date.

POTASH said there was ferment in the Youngstown area among the steel workers, citing the large unemployment and accompanying insecurity of the workers. He said there were attacks on the workers rules. He said that in view of the situation, the Party had possibly reached the time when it should organize the unemployed in the Youngstown area.

POTASH referred to the status of the Party in the area. He said many Party people in that area were hurt during the "McCarthy period". He said they were now inactive, but surmised that they were still loyal to the Party. He also expressed the opinion that much of the trouble in the Party was due to a lack of leadership in the Youngstown area, a lack of a headquarters and a lack of literature distribution in the area.

POTASH said that after considerable study and personal contact with individuals and groups in the area, it was felt by those people that the following should be effected:

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1. The organizing of Party clubs in the area
2. Party members should become active in groups such as the Americans For Democratic Action, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and other organizations of similar purpose, and in local unions
3. The re-establishment of nationality groups in that area.

In concluding his remarks, POTASH cited the need for an organizer in the Youngstown area, stating that if ANTON KHRCHMAREK was unable to fulfill the assignment, then someone should be assigned to the area.

CP Policy Applicable to "Left-Led" Unions

NY T-27 advised on September 16, 1960, that IRVING POTASH disclosed the CP's policy applicable to "left-led" unions, during a meeting of the District Trade Union Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 15, 1960.

POTASH dealt with the subject of "left-led" unions, in view of a recent invitation extended to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), to amalgamate with it. The informant said the membership had desired to merge, as the employers were treating the UERMWA badly. POTASH said the Party position is to fight to preserve the UERMWA as an independent union, because the Party desires the "left-led" unions to continue to function.

POTASH said there should be coordination between the CP national office in New York and the UERMWA, both in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

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POTASH talked on the possibility of forming a farmer-labor party, stating the time was ripe to work toward that end, as labor was dissatisfied with both political parties and had agreed to back the Democratic, only as the lesser of two evils.

In elaborating on the Party's program insofar as applicable to the forthcoming election, POTASH said it would create independent political action groups among trade unionists, Negro workers and farmers. He said progress was being made in this connection in the states of New York and Minnesota, and in Chicago. POTASH admitted that it was not possible to organize a farmer-labor party at the present time, but said work should commence immediately to organize for the next election.

Statement by CP, USA Secretariat in Conjunction with Labor Day

On September 4, 1960, "The Worker", page 5, column 1, contains an article entitled "A Day for Labor to Advance to Leadership". The sub-heading states that the article contains a statement issued by the Secretariat of the CP, USA, relative to Labor Day.

The first paragraph opens with a statement that Labor Day is the day on which the organized working men and women of the United States display their strength and solidarity. It adds that Labor Day is a day for sober stock-taking, for mobilizing the united power of labor for the battles which lie ahead.

The statement of the Secretariat continues, "Labor Day, 1960, comes at a time when the question of war or peace is uppermost in the minds of the American Workers. It comes at a time when labor has suffered a serious setback at the hands of reaction, in the form of the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin Act, with new blows planned for the next Congress. It comes at a time when the curse of unemployment is becoming more and more widespread, and when economic insecurity is on the rise".

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The statement poses the question as to what labor needs in the coming year. It proceeds to enumerate them as follows: peace program and civil rights.

Under the topic of peace, the Secretariat states that labor needs, "a program to guarantee world peace--a program to end the cold war, to settle differences through negotiations in good faith, to carry out disarmament and establish a peacetime economy with lower taxes and greater social welfare expenditures."

"It needs a program of greatly expanded social security--a program providing a much higher minimum wage, greatly improved unemployment compensation, decent medical care for the aged and for all working people".

In continuing to state the needs of labor, the Secretariat's statement urged a 30 hour work week with no cut in pay, to offset the displacement of workers by automation, and to combat the growing menace of unemployment.

It continues by citing the need of labor to be freed of the shackles of the Landrum-Griffin Law, the Taft-Hartley Law, the "right to work" laws and all other anti-labor legislation.

Under the section of the article devoted to civil rights, action is urged to insure effective civil rights legislation to guarantee to Negro Americans the full exercise of democratic rights which are supposed to be assured to all Americans.

The statement cites the need to end the "McCarthyite erosion of democratic rights--repeal of the police state SMITH and MC CARRAN Laws, abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the outlawing of witch-hunts".

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Consideration is devoted to the November, 1960 elections. It states: "Much depends on the outcome of the November elections, concerning the peace of the world, the welfare of America's working people, the advancement of civil rights and of the democratic rights of labor unions. It is an election of utmost importance to every American worker.

"In it, labor is called upon to repudiate those responsible for the reckless spy plane provocations and the scuttling of the Summit. It must reject those who play with the threat of nuclear annihilation and strive to step up the cold war--those for whom NIXON speaks. It must reject the party of the Cadillac Cabinet, of callous indifference to the economic and social needs of the people, of enmity to organized labor.

"Further, in the interests of world peace and friendship, as well as in its own immediate interests, American labor is called on to join hands with its brothers in Cuba, the Congo and other countries who are today fighting to gain their freedom from oppression at the hands of imperialism, above all, of U.S. imperialism".

In concluding its recommendations, the statement of the Secretariat informs labor that it is time for unions to recognize that "We" live in a new world, a world in which socialism is the order of the day.

Publication of Pamphlet Setting Forth
Party's Recommendations for Labor

On July 7, 1960, NY T-1 furnished a pamphlet captioned, "Shall Labor Speak for Peace or War?, An Open Letter to All Trade Unionists". It is stated in the pamphlet that it was issued by the National Committee, CP, USA, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

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A review of the pamphlet revealed that it dealt with the Party's recommendations to labor to be utilized in bargaining for its demands. The recommendations urged:

1. An end to the cold war
2. An end to all nuclear tests immediately
3. Disarmament with adequate inspection and control and a peaceful economy with jobs for all
4. No nuclear weapons to Germany and a peaceful settlement of the Berlin question at the Summit
5. Sending of trade union delegations to the socialist countries.

Trade Union Commission Meetings

NY T-28 advised on August 26, 1960, that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, CP, USA, was held on that date at CP Headquarters. Among those who were in attendance were: IRVING POTASH, GEORGE MORRIS, LOUIS WEINSTOCK and MILT ROSEN.

The informant said IRVING POTASH referred to the trade union movement in Cuba, suggesting that the CP, USA encourage "the people" in Cuba to issue information in the English language, a bulletin of sorts; a bulletin of the trade union movement in Cuba, in which they deal with the problems, information, the functioning of the unions that could be circulated in the United States.

In addition to the question of Cuba, POTASH dealt with the report of JOSEPH CURRAN, of the National Maritime Union, which concerned a recent trip to the Soviet Union by CURRAN and others. He said that for the most part the report of CURRAN was positive even though it contained negative statements. He said the trip by

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the delegation could have a tremendous influence and open the door for a breakthrough on general and special foreign policy in the trade union movement, that it opened the door for greater participation of the trade union movement in the fight for peace. In conclusion POTASH said the report of CURRAN lends itself to creation of a more friendly attitude toward the trade union movement of the Soviet Union.

On September 16, 1960, NY T-7 advised that a meeting of the CP,USA Trade Union Commission was held on that date at CP Headquarters, New York City. Among those who attended were: GUS HALL, IRVING POTASH, GEORGE MORRIS, JACK STACHEL and WILLIAM WEINSTONE.

The informant said IRVING POTASH dealt with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, stating that in that union there exists a layer of very effective people who have a great deal of influence with the rank and file. He said they hold certain posts, but not full time posts, such as stewards, heads of the educational committees and positions as grievance chairmen. He said those people should be utilized by the Party.

POTASH said in the steel industry there also exists a group of people who are not in the top leadership but who can exert a lot of influence, both at the worker level and at the leadership level.

Steel Commission Meeting

On September 30, 1960, NY T-7 advised that a meeting of the Steel Commission, CP,USA, was held on that date at CP Headquarters. The informant said among those in attendance were GEORGE MORRIS, GEORGE MEYERS, IRVING POTASH, CARL WINTER, JACK STACHEL, "MICKIE" LIMA, BEN DAVIS, Jr., ANTON KRCHMAREK.

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The informant said GEORGE MORRIS opened the meeting and gave a brief report on the United Steel Workers Convention which took place in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in September, 1960. MORRIS reviewed the incident when DONALD RARICK, the leader of an opposition group in the union was beaten outside the convention hall. MORRIS said the people who comprise the RARICK group are honest, but have little political knowledge.

MORRIS said two years ago he described the RARICK group as honest but politically naïve. He said he felt at that time that the Party should have found a method by which it could have worked with the group and further, that he was of the opinion that one of the Party's greatest failures lies in not having done so.

MORRIS related that many interests comprise the RARICK group and urged the Party to find ways and methods by which it could give guidance to the movement.

The informant said MORRIS was followed by IRVING POTASH, who urged the Party to bring about a widespread rank and file movement of protest against the violence that took place at the United Steel Workers Convention. He was of the opinion that by furthering such a move, the Party could break through the union bureaucracy on a national scale.

POTASH said that because the RARICK movement could be influenced, it could be the instrument to open a new chapter in the labor movement. He said the Party should emphasize that the best protection for a union is an aroused membership. He said the Party should also seize upon President MC DONALD's advocacy of the 32 hour work week.

The informant said POTASH adjourned the meeting by instructing the Ohio District of the CP to prepare an article for "The Worker" on the steel question.

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Steel Commission Meeting Scheduled

NY T-29 advised on September 28, 1960, that he had learned on that date that a CP,USA Steel Commission meeting has been scheduled for November, 1960, in Chicago, Illinois.

The informant said the meeting would be devoted to consideration of matters of special importance, namely, the outcome of the November, 1960 elections, and the economic situation in the steel industry.

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NEGRO QUESTION
Bureau 100-3-75
New York 100-80640

This section was prepared by SA

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Activities Regarding National Association For the Advancement
of Colored People (NAACP)

NY T-2, during the period of June 21-26, 1960, furnished the following information concerning the attempts of the Communist Party (CP) to influence the National Convention of the NAACP held at St. Paul, Minnesota, from June 21 through June 26, 1960:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was in St. Paul, Minnesota, to coordinate and to direct CP strategy in an attempt to influence the NAACP convention. He mentioned that one of his "key men" would be OLIVER MARTIN, a CP member from New York. LIGHTFOOT's early instructions to CP members, active at the convention, were to push housing for Negroes by recommending the establishment of a National Housing Committee and a definite legislative program. The CP also urged participation in discussions involving youth participation in segregation protests and preparing youth for NAACP leadership.

LIGHTFOOT tried to register as an official observer at the convention but was not accepted by the Registration Committee. At the opening sessions of the convention, LIGHTFOOT introduced himself to various NAACP officials and attempted to develop friendly contacts with some of them, but the mention of his name caused considerable consternation among NAACP leaders and convention delegates.

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When the Chicago delegation to the convention noticed LIGHTFOOT's name scratched out on the observer sheets, they became concerned over his presence. Therefore, TED BASSETT became the liaison man for LIGHTFOOT during the convention.

During the night of June 21, 1960, a meeting of Chicago CP members attending the convention was held in the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota. At this meeting, LIGHTFOOT gave the CP tactics for the coming sessions of the convention and called for support of a resolution seeking to bring about equal rights for Negroes. LIGHTFOOT indicated that the instructions concerning activities on behalf of a resolution on housing were being revised and a resolution on youth activities was to be pushed. A member of the CP faction at the convention, who was a delegate, was to push for two resolutions, one on jobs and one on South Africa.

On June 22, 1960, LIGHTFOOT stated he was concerned and discouraged over the lack of progress made by the party in trying to influence convention activities and indicated that, as of that time, their activities had failed. He said that Party-instigated attempts to introduce a resolution on housing matters had failed and was being abandoned. He urged CP members to attend the convention workshops.

During the evening of June 22, 1960, OLIVER MARTIN called a meeting in his room at the St. Paul Hotel, which meeting was attended by various persons some of whom were not CP members. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT did not attend this meeting in order not to alarm the non-party people. MARTIN ran this meeting and urged that three resolutions be presented:

1. A peace resolution which he, MARTIN, would try to present.

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2. A civil rights resolution.

3. A labor resolution which would be introduced, if possible, by a non-party member.

Another meeting of this group was scheduled for the night of June 23, 1960.

At the close of the business sessions of the convention on June 23, 1960, it was stated that attempts to introduce the civil rights resolution had failed, to date. It was felt that CP members, active at the convention, had not been active in pushing their causes and, during the workshop sessions on that date, no CP members were known to be active in any way.

At noon on June 24, 1960, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT announced a meeting to be held on Saturday night, June 25, 1960, to evaluate the CP's work at the convention. He was concerned about what had happened to the civil rights resolution and learned it, apparently, had failed to be presented to the Resolutions Committee.

On Saturday, June 25, 1960, the convention was devoted to a Plenary Session on Legislative Matters and, during this session, the CP was not active to any degree from the convention floor and had no influence on convention affairs. Following the general legislative session, on June 25, 1960, TED BASSETT, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and their group held a brief conference at the convention hall and both BASSETT and LIGHTFOOT indicated that the Plenary Session had been a failure as far as the CP was concerned.

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At the direction of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a meeting was held on June 25, 1960, in the Ryan Hotel for the purpose of evaluating the CP's work at the convention. At this meeting, which was poorly attended, LIGHTFOOT called for observations from those present as to the positive and negative results of the CP's attempts to influence convention activities.

OLIVER MARTIN said he thought the convention had been better than in the past and that the party had succeeded in inserting a shorter work week amendment in the labor resolution. He indicated that the Party should place more people in NAACP activities because only voting delegates were of any value at a convention such as this and that only a few delegates at this convention were CP controlled. These few were restricted by conservative elements.

There was general agreement that more work should be done by the Party on the branch level presenting proposals for resolutions far in advance of the convention date, gaining support for their causes, and assuring the election of delegates to the convention.

There was some discussion of the fact that the reorganization of the NAACP in many communities, from smaller units into larger big city branches, had handicapped the CP and generally diminished the effect of any Communist infiltration.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT indicated that he was generally dissatisfied with the CP's accomplishments at the convention but said it was gratifying to see that the NAACP youth movement was developing rapidly and that the NAACP had taken initiative in aligning itself with other mass organizations such as labor and the MARTIN LUTHER KING - A. PHILIP RANDOLPH groups, which was

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in accord with the Party's program. He generally agreed that the Party had not been too influential at the convention in view of its weak representation among the convention delegates and because the NAACP had developed a full and ambitious program of its own.

As a result of this discussion, LIGHTFOOT proposed that the Party should establish a National Committee on NAACP affairs. LIGHTFOOT said he would present this proposal to the National Committee in New York City and that if this committee is approved, it should meet in New York City in January, 1961, to formulate a policy.

NY T-6 advised on July 12, 1960, that a meeting of the State Committee of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago, Illinois, on July 8, 1960, at which CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave his estimation of the National Convention of the NAACP held in St. Paul, Minnesota. An evaluation of the Negro movement in America in general had been planned as the main point on the agenda but LIGHTFOOT's talk replaced it.

LIGHTFOOT opened his remarks by stating he did not agree with the negative estimate of the NAACP convention put forward by some people, including Party people. LIGHTFOOT, in preparing the background for his report, reviewed the problems faced by world imperialism emphasizing in particular, what he termed the two main areas of American imperialism, Cuba and Africa. He said that during 1960, 16 different independent African nations would emerge and that this development would spur the Negro people in America to work harder for their own freedom. He said the Negro liberation movement in this country is looking more toward Africa and studying the moods developing. On the American scene, the principal forces making

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the main push for Negro freedom are the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) and the Negro student sit-in movement in the South, both of whom had a strong influence on the NAACP convention.

LIGHTFOOT mentioned that the NAACP convention had been subject to many criticisms of its programs and policies before it was held. He said that in evaluating the convention he would be guided by an article written by BEN DAVIS prior to the convention in which DAVIS said the convention needed to establish the principle of mass activity and should begin to mobilize its membership to participate in the sit-ins, picket lines and other struggles. DAVIS, according to LIGHTFOOT, said the convention should pay attention to the criticism of Negro leaders, organizations and southern students and make changes in the NAACP program.

LIGHTFOOT next dealt with what he considered to be the positive features of the convention and said that he believes there is a strong trend within the NAACP to recognize that mass action must be a part of the program and that the convention reflected some new militant moods among the Negro people.

LIGHTFOOT also said there were some negative features to the convention which included the fact that no serious review of past problems of the organization was made and there was no examination of what happened to the mass action program of the NAACP since 1950. He said the Martin Luther King movement developed as a result of the NAACP failing to play a more militant role but that the NAACP is presenting itself as the sole guiding force for Negro freedom. All of this presents a dilemma for the Party. This is because a Negro movement is coming into

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being composed of a new and younger militant corps of Negro people who do not know of the past role of the Party in the Negro liberation movement and who don't particularly care. In fact, many of them are directly under the influence of anti-Communist elements. LIGHTFOOT said that since the party does not and cannot play a public role in the NAACP, the question of overcoming isolation within the movement and winning influence in the name of the party presents a large dilemma. There are no ready solutions to this problem.

LIGHTFOOT continued as follows: A major problem is to find how the party can play a role within organizations and help stimulate the Negro liberation movement. At the same time, there must be efforts to make the Party's ideology a part of the thinking of the people in the mass movement. There must be future Party discussions on this question.

The NAACP convention illustrates again that the party must strengthen its forces within the organization. There were less than one-half dozen party members attending the convention. This shows that the Party has neglected this work for years and must find a way to increase its strength within the NAACP.

NY T-6 advised that, following LIGHTFOOT's report, a discussion period took place. LIGHTFOOT concluded this discussion stating that, in his opinion, the key question in the local Chicago branch of the NAACP is the youth question and that the party should concentrate its activities on helping to develop youth activities within the NAACP. He said that the impact of youth on the convention shows that, if the Party can find a way to influence young people who are active in the

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NAACP, the most effective mass work for the party can be performed. LIGHTFOOT said he had no specific proposals or motions to make and recommended that the Board and the Staff find ways of getting the information to the whole party, organize discussions in which party members can get the benefit of a whole evaluation of the NAACP convention and establish a relationship between this evaluation and an evaluation of the NALC convention.

"The Worker" of July 3, 1960, on page 1, contains an article by T. R. BASSETT, "Youths Pace NAACP Parley", which states that the 51st annual convention of the NAACP on June 21-26, 1960, took place under the impact of the Negro people's upsurge. This article commented on student leaders of the sit-ins in the South who attended the convention. The article also commented on the opening and closing speeches of Dr. ROBERT C. WEAVER, National Board Chairman, and ROY WILKINS, the Executive Secretary. The article reflects that both speakers praised the action of youth who are demanding their rights now.

On July 13, 1960, NY T-7 advised that a meeting of the CP, USA National Secretariat was held in CP Headquarters, New York City, on that date. At the meeting, chaired by GUS HALL, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave a report on the NAACP convention. He noted the convention took place against the background of the gaining of independence by 16 African states. He said this was having a great effect on American Negroes and was becoming an important point in American foreign policy. He contrasted this with the present situation in the United States and said the struggle for Negro rights is not progressing.

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LIGHTFOOT commented that no substantial headway was made in terms of integrating young people on a policy level and that the young people had influenced the NAACP convention more than any other group. LIGHTFOOT said the primary thing was that the NAACP leadership, in the past decade, has had no conception of what is required to win freedom in the United States. He added that the main problem is that "we" have very few Communist-led movements in the organization.

Following LIGHTFOOT's report, a discussion ensued during which BEN DAVIS stated he felt the Party must support any and all organizations that further the Negro people's movement and that the NAACP is an essential organization to express the aim of the Negro people. He listed the NAACP, the Negro people's movement in the South, and the NALC as decisive organizations in the Negro people's movement. He continued that the actions of these organizations, in terms of policy and mass struggle, will tell how the Negro will act and vote. He believed that it is to the party's advantage to build the southern movement and the NALC in order that the NAACP will not continue to dominate the thinking of the Negro. DAVIS said the Party must point out that red-baiting is the one remaining way in which the ruling class in this country maintains its ties with the Negro people's movement.

JAMES JACKSON, in his comments, felt the party should conduct an ideological struggle to defend the left and the pro-Communist left in these organizations.

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LIGHTFOOT agreed with the comments of DAVIS and said the Party should explore the possibility of building a cadre among these organizations. He pointed out that, while the younger generation may lack knowledge of the Party, youth does have an interest in the Party. He said the NAACP has 357,000 members with 45 operative branches and the Party must move to increase its cadre within it.

With regard to the Negro people's movement, LIGHTFOOT commented that the party's role must be to become a factor in advancing a program. He made the following proposals:

1. An article should be prepared regarding this field.
2. The article written last year entitled, "High Cost of Red-Baiting" should be published in mimeographed form and sent to the districts. The districts, in turn, should get it into the hands of local chapter members of the NAACP.
3. A committee should be appointed to meet and discuss youth councils.
4. A committee should meet and prepare a feature article regarding the Democratic Convention's civil rights plank.

Activities Regarding NALC

NY T-7 advised on July 15, 1960, that a meeting of National CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on that date, which was chaired by GUS HALL. JAMES JACKSON

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reported on the role of the CP at the NALC Founding Convention, held in Detroit, Michigan. He mentioned the three tasks which were set forth for the party at the convention by the National Secretariat. These were:

1. To insure the organization got off to a good start.
2. To try to insure that the NALC was different from the trade union movement and other organizations with reference to having a mass movement and a democratic struggle.
3. Attempt to eliminate any anti-Communist clauses in the Constitution.

JACKSON said that the CP established a Steering Committee at the convention and that this committee agreed to fight for striking out the sections of the Constitution which excluded Communists. He said the first such section was defeated but was referred back to the Constitution Committee for rewording and the New York delegation, unknown to the Steering Committee, agreed to a simple word change in this section, changing the meaning of the first sentence. JACKSON said the New York delegation came to the convention confused as to the role of the Steering Committee and that he believes the position of the Steering Committee was correct.

BEN DAVIS next suggested the following proposals as a means of giving concreteness and direction to the discussion:

1. The NALC was an historic achievement in behalf of an end to discrimination in industry.
2. The main emphasis of left and progressive forces should be to build the NALC.

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3. One of the primary weaknesses was a failure to adequately develop a program of action.

4. The party organization, including the Steering Committee of the National Secretariat, made a number of positive contributions to the success of this event.

DAVIS advocated that the main emphasis of the party, in conjunction with other left forces, should be to build the organization and help it to accomplish its anti-discriminatory objectives.

DAVIS commented further that he felt it was incorrect for party forces to go to the convention and concentrate on two negative issues. He said the report that had been presented was almost entirely on what had happened on democratic structure and the anti-Communist issue. He described the NALC as part of the upsurge of the Negro workers and urged that the Party, instead of making an issue of whether or not they can fight anti-Communism, find better ways to work with such organizations.

NY T-7 advised that, toward the end of the meeting the proposals presented by BEN DAVIS were adopted.

NY T-8 advised on September 21, 1960, that, according to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the CP had no set policy within the NALC and therefore, LIGHTFOOT was calling a conference for October 9, 1960, in Chicago, Illinois, of all CP members who hold official positions within the NALC on a national, state or chapter level. LIGHTFOOT said the principal matters to be discussed at this conference would be how the CP should work within the framework of the NALC.

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CP Leadership Schools

NY T-9 advised on July 18, 1960, that a Midwest Regional CP Leadership School was held in Covert, Michigan, during the period July 9-17, 1960. On July 14, 1960, HYMAN LUMER was the instructor on the subject of "Negro Question and Nationalism". LUMER's statements included the following:

With the development of nations there comes the oppression of people which oppression grows with capitalism. National oppression is the heart of monopoly capitalism and with this growth comes the movements of freedom and liberation which has a tendency to unite the working class of all nations. Concerning the fight for self-determination, there are minorities within certain nations and the Party has favored them but now has abandoned the idea of self-determination. The only way capitalism can bring people together is by oppression. The Muslims, tired of the procedures and failures of the Negro freedom issues, organized their own nationalist group. The Party opposes this black supremacy as strongly as it does white supremacy.

The Negro forms a great majority of the proletariat in proportion to other nationality groups. The Negro people are an oppressed nationality group in the United States. The Negro question is the major question of the nation and the merging of unity of the Negro people and labor can play a key role in all movements for democratic rights in America.

NY T-9 stated that the reading assignments given were: The report by BEN DAVIS on the upsurge in the South which was presented at the meeting of the CP, USA National Committee in Chicago, in March, 1960, and the party's resolution on the Negro question.

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Among the questions asked on the subject matter were: "What is bourgeois nationalism? Why must we oppose it?" and "What measures must be successful to complete the bourgeoisie democratic revolution in the South"?

The answers given to these questions were:

The national bourgeois considers racial distinction as the main distinction, not a class basis. It is the duty and main responsibility of Negro Communists to fight against black chauvinism and it is the responsibility of white Communists to fight against white chauvinism.

The feudal relationship between the Negro people and the bourgeois landlords must be disposed of. An alliance must be developed between the Negro and labor people and all other democratic forces in order to come to grips with and defeat the reactionary Dixiecrat-Republican coalition, which is the immediate enemy and acts as the agent of the monopolist, who is the main enemy. This can also be accomplished by insuring political representation for the Negro, as well as fighting for Negro education, housing, jobs, et cetera.

NY T-10 advised on September 13, 1960, that one of the sessions of a CP Leadership Training School being held in New York City, was held on September 5, 1960, at which JIM ALLEN was the instructor on the topic of, "The Struggle For Negro Rights". ALLEN pointed out the following: The Negro question was considered first a class question by socialists prior to World War I and the idea developed that the Negro was to be a national group and treated as such. The fight for socialism will not advance until Negroes and labor advance.

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The international aspects of the Negro question are indicated by the fight for independence by the colonial people in Africa, South America and Asia.

NY T-10 advised that the following questions were assigned based upon the lecture given:

1. What is meant by characterizing the Negro question in the United States as a national question? Discuss its significance in respect to A.) Fight for democracy and peace in the United States, and B.) Fight for national liberation from imperialism on a large scale.
2. What is meant by completing bourgeoisie democratic revolution in the South? Is this possible under capitalism?
3. How is Negro-labor unity related to the strategic aims of the struggle against monopoly capitalism in the present period and to the goal of socialism?
4. How does white chauvinism express itself in the labor movement? In the Party? Give examples and experiences in discussing ways and means of fighting it.
5. What are the chief tasks of Communists in relation to Negro struggles?

NY T-10 advised that JAMES JACKSON also lectured on that date and in his remarks mentioned the following: The NAACP and its tendency to become more progressive because of the rise of the NALC and mass activity by American youth. The combating of anti-Communist remarks and clauses in constitutions of organizations. The task of substantial CP affiliation and participation in ... Negro organizations such as the National

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Association of Negro Women and the National Baptist Convention. The Party should play a role in the cultural movement in Negro life today. Although the party is for mass action, passive resistance will be acceptable if tactically and feasibly correct.

NY T-10 advised on September 13, 1960, that at the 9th day of sessions of a CP Leadership Training School held in New York City, on September 6, 1960, at 2061 Lexington Avenue, there were reports and discussions on the topic, "The Struggle For Negro Rights". These reports and discussions pointed out the reasons the party calls the Negro question a national question, why this struggle is the greatest task of the party and why international aspects of this question are so important today in the fight for socialism.

JIM ALLEN, the instructor, gave reasons why an anti-monopoly coalition was important in the fight. Cuba was pointed to as evidence of the possibility of a bourgeois revolution.

JIM ALLEN continued by stating that the party is the unifying force of the working class and in its vanguard role as a leader and transformer of party ideals, it must unite the Negro people, Negroes and labor and Negroes with whites.

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Comments of CP Officials

NY T-7 advised during the period September 28-30, 1960, that, on those dates, a meeting of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA was held at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. A report was given on September 28, 1960, by JACK STACHEL on the UN and the peace question.

Following this report, BEN DAVIS, in his comments, stated that, as a result of such occurrences as CASTRO's coming to Harlem and KHRUSHCHEV's visiting him there, another upsurge has occurred. This provided a new situation in Harlem which could affect the Negro movement all over the country, if properly exploited. It exposed the United States Government's policy regarding segregation and human rights.

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JAMES JACKSON also spoke and stated that CASTRO's staying in Harlem helped to cement relations between the Spanish speaking community and the Negroes. Crowds turned out in Harlem and this presented an opportunity for the Party to distribute Party literature such as "The Worker" and leaflets. There was not the proper response in a field which was rich in opportunity. The Harlem Party did not respond and did not turn out the Harlem membership. "We" failed to mobilize the broader strata of the population and "our" ability to deploy "our" forces remains weak.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY stated that, in spite of ready-made crowds brought out by CASTRO and KHRUSHCHEV in Harlem, Party activity was restricted to activities such as the distribution of political leaflets and "The Worker". The failure of Negro comrades, other than some Party leaders, to help in distributing leaflets and "The Worker" and the failure of Negro comrades to influence other mass organizations, emphasizes the crisis in the party's Negro, Puerto Rican and Cuban work.

Miscellaneous

NY T-1 advised on August 8, 1960, that the 3rd day of an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, was held in the National Headquarters of the CP, USA, New York City, on that date.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave a report on the Ghana Conference of Negro Women stating that 26 women from the United States attended this conference and that nine countries were represented including the United States, Ghana, the United Arab Republic,

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Israel, Tunisia, Algeria, the Congo and the West Indies. He said the United States State Department suffered a big defeat at this conference. He commented that the State Department appointed a person as head of the United States delegation but that the women of the delegation elected instead as their head, SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS. LIGHTFOOT stated that the State Department became a minority of 4 in the entire conference. During the conference, a resolution was presented condemning the oppression of colored people in several countries including a condemnation of the United States for discriminating against Negro women. According to LIGHTFOOT, a committee was established which included SHIRLEY DU BOIS, for the purpose of maintaining correspondence in contemplation of a smaller conference next year in Africa.

"The Worker" of August 7, 1960, on page 1, contains an article "Tell 'em Both: Civil Rights This Session". This article states that the struggles of the Negro people, particularly the Southern students sit-in demonstrations and the "Freedom Now" marches on the conventions of both parties have had an effect on the civil rights planks in the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The reconvened sessions of the House and Senate during August, 1960, will provide the opportunity for the Democrats and Republicans to do something about carrying out their civil rights planks.

This article states: "With both parties now on record for stronger civil rights guarantees to the Negro people, with a decision to be made at the polls in the balance, the stage is set for a great rally of all the forces of the Negro people, the trade unionists, the youth, of all fair-minded Americans, to focus

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their demands on their Senators and Congressman to enact into law, NOW, in this session of Congress a really effective Civil Rights Act which will enable the Negro masses in the South to vote in November and take a stride toward true emancipation from the twin yoke of discrimination and segregation."

NY T-12 made available on July 18, 1960, a news release, dated July 15, 1960, stating that the National Secretariat CP, USA, sent a telegram on July 15, 1960, to United States Attorney General, WILLIAM P. ROGERS, which was signed by JAMES JACKSON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. This telegram demanded that the office of the Attorney General prosecute officials in Fayette and Haywood counties in Tennessee for their attempt to harm Negro communities which seek to register to vote. The telegram called for the office of the Attorney General to uphold the right of these Negro communities to life, liberty and the pursuit of their livelihoods.

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YOUTH MATTERS

(Bufile 100-3-76)
(New York 100-80644)

This section was prepared by SA JOHN R. HAWKIN.

Youth Work

On July 24, 1960, NY T-30 advised that the National Office of the CP, USA, in New York, had distributed to all districts, a memorandum from the Organization and Youth Departments, captioned "Youth-Work-Crucial Work for the Whole Party." This memorandum commented on the status of Youth work, mentioning the extremely high age of the Party and the absence of a cadre in their late 20's and 30's as a result of Youth inactivity in the Party in the period of 1955-1957. The total number of Party Youth is extremely small at this time and a big change is needed in Youth Work that will produce lasting results.

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It is suggested by this memorandum that concentration by the whole Party be made on Youth work by, among other things, designating September, 1960, as Youth Month, the purpose being to force the attention of the whole Party in a lasting way on this area of crucial work. In addition, it is suggested that they should be constantly aware of the importance of work in the organization and planning of activities and concrete forms of support. It was noted in this respect that the Party should concentrate on the Negro people, Puerto Ricans and Youth of the Working class; that National issues of the Party must include those of concern to the Youth; that new contact with Youth groups should be made by all Party members; that priority should be given to Youth Cadre training; that consideration be given to organizing study groups and the need for financial support of Youth activities.

The memorandum in addition sets forth the following concerning Youth work:

1. The Secretariat favors the continued building of Youth Clubs as a means of rapidly increasing the number of Party Youth and improving the quality of Youth Work.
2. Party youth in areas where a youth league type organization exists should contribute only a nominal amount of money they raise to the Party.

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3. Progressive written materials aimed at Youth deserve the utmost support of Party Youth and adults.

4. Party Youth should spend their time and effort on those issues and activities of Youth that will rapidly increase the democratic youth movement, the left Youth and the Party among Youth.

5. Because Youth Work is so important, and only beginning, Youth should not be pulled out of this work to fill the many gaps in Party Cadre for general work.

6. Ways must be found so that Youth participation will produce results not only for joint Party work, but lasting results for Youth work itself.

On September 28, 1960, NY T-7 advised that DANNY RUBIN presented a report on Youth, at the first days session of a three days meeting of the Enlarged NEC CP, USA held, at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on that date. This report concerned the composition of youth today, mass developments and struggles and the status and perspective in the Party as well as left organizations among the Youth.

Regarding the composition of Youth, RUBIN, gave a breakdown of the number of Youth in the United States, the number in high school and colleges, the number of employed as well as unemployed, and projected the increased percentages of Youth by 1970. With reference

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to mass developments and struggles, RUBIN listed some of these as follows: the field of Negro rights, such as sit-ins; support of the ^{southern} sit-in movement; and promotion in the North of local civil rights actions such as has been done in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia

RUBIN named several principal problems facing the CP in conducting its Youth work, such as:

1. An insufficient number of theoretically trained youth in the districts..

2. The problem of job security faced by Communist Youth once they graduate from school and are confronted with providing for their families. RUBIN singled this out as a factor marking the turning point in the political lives of many Party Youth. He said that as a result of economic pressure, many youth completely abandon all political activity.

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3. The continuing presence of factionalism in the CP among both Youth and adults has discouraged many youth from continuing their political activities.

4. The CP's failure to appreciate and deal with Youth as a special question, apart from other questions.

RUBIN then proposed the following as a general program to resolve Youth problems:

1. Proper ideological education must be instituted to show correct methods of conducting inter-Party struggle, such as how to treat criticism and self-criticism correctly; how to see the aims of both; how to recognize factionalism and the dangers it poses; correct interpretation of the CP general line in defining the Youth question.

2. Youth clubs free of factionalism must be established where the Party youth can learn to work together harmoniously, adding that the very life of the CP depends on them.

3. Establish a CP Youth Commission in New York.

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4. Sponsor a meeting of all CP youth in New York to be addressed by GUS HALL on CP standards of behavior and focusing of the specific manifestation of factional activity.

5. Charge the "Control Committee" now in existence in the CP or else a newly formed committee with the responsibility to investigate and take action against youth who are responsible for the factionalism in the youth movement.

6. Establish a Youth Cadre Training Program in each CP district.

7. Continuing and specific attention should be given to the Youth question at all CP Club meetings.

Youth Organization

On August 26, 1960, NY T-16 made available a memorandum dated August 24, 1960, from the Youth Department, captioned "Objective Role and Character Of Youth Organization We Support." This statement was approved by the Secretariat. In accordance with the decision of the August NEC meeting, it was submitted to all NEC members for their consideration.

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This memorandum disclosed that the role of the Youth organization approved by the Secretariat was to win Youth to support scientific socialist views and in so doing increase the number of youth with advanced understanding who can contribute to the further development of the mass democratic movement. This organization will also develop future leaders for the working class movement and its organizations.

The characteristics of this organization are outlined as follows:

1. It should educate youth in the spirit of scientific socialism through study, discussion and acting as an organization of youth's needs.

2. It should be a fighting, inspiring type of organization that has its own identity based on being different in quality, not just in quantity from all other youth organizations.

3. Its inspirational principles taught its members should include:

- a. Patriotism based on love of our country's democratic and working class traditions and struggles.

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b. Service in the cause of building a better life for the people.

c. High working class moral standards.

d. The need for -

Peaceful coexistence and international youth friendship;

Support of working class demands and the building of strong ties between labor and youth;

Full equality for the Negro people and other minority peoples and Negro-white youth unity;

Defense and advancement of our democratic, labor and socialist traditions so that youth may struggle for their needs and search for more basic answers;

Youth alliance with all forces opposed to monopoly;

Youth unity for the needs of youth.

4. It should be organizationally independent so that youth may learn from their own experience and because "each generation comes to socialism in its own way."

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5. That style of work, organizational structure, etc. should be found that will permit youth of varying ideological and political viewpoints really to feel at home in the organization.

6. It should be open in membership to youth who agree with any single aspect of its program of activities whether that be its social, cultural or athletic activities, its program to meet youth's immediate needs or its educational program. Of course, this does not mean the organization should open its doors to those who it is known join to destroy it.

7. We support a federated type of organization and not a democratic centralist type.

8. It should be youthful in everything it does. It should place major stress on education and have an extensive social, cultural and athletic life.

On September 20, 1960, NY T-10 made available information which reflected that consideration was being given by DANNY RUBIN to the holding of a conference in Chicago, Illinois, December, 1960. The purpose of this conference will be to form an Organizing Committee for a new socialist-oriented youth organization.

On September 28, 1960, NY T-7 advised that in his report to the National Executive Committee that date, RUBIN stated that a new National Organization Committee would help in the building of a youth organization. RUBIN stated that the question has come up as to how the youth organization should describe itself, noting that in New York, both Party and non-Party youth preferred the "For socialism approach."

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NY T-7 advised that RUBIN then offered the following resolutions to be voted on by the NEC:

"We favor a youth organization that expresses its support for socialism, but at the same time, by every means possible, makes youth not committed to socialism, feel at home as participants and/or members."

In conclusion, RUBIN requested that a vote be taken regarding the postponing of the National Youth Conference until mid-March or April, 1961.

NY T-7 advised that at the National Executive Committee meeting held on September 29, 1960, a motion was made calling for the Youth Conference to be held at the earliest possible date, probably in December, to establish an Organizing Committee whose objective will be to set up a Socialistic Youth Organization. NY T-7 added that this motion was accepted by the NEC.

"New Horizons For Youth"

NY T-7 advised that DANNY RUBIN, at the September 28 session of the NEC meeting stated the fact that the paper "New Horizons For Youth" has been published is a great accomplishment, although the support for the paper has been uneven. RUBIN said that the aim of this paper was to obtain two thousand subscribers by the time the second issue is published. RUBIN noted that at present there are approximately 650 subscriptions.

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NY T-7 advised that IRVING POTASH, at the September 28 session of the NEC, criticized the first issue of "New Horizons for Youth", as being without life and not dealing with Youth.

The Next World Youth Festival

On September 1, 1960, NY T-23 advised that HYMAN LUMER stated on August 27, 1960, that the Arrangements Committee for the next World Youth Festival is making the same mistakes that were made in regard to contacts in the United States concerning the 7th World Youth Festival. That is, the Arrangements Committee is dealing with too many people.

Therefore, LUMER stated that the Arrangements Committee in Moscow should be informed that only one person has been authorized by the CP, USA to receive information and to give information concerning the next World Youth Festival.

NY 100-4931

NATIONAL GROUPS
(Bufile 100-3-91)
(New York file 100-54651)

This section was prepared by SA

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b7c

Activities Related to the
Jewish Resolution

On July 20, 1960, NY T-21 advised that a meeting of the CP, USA Secretariat and invited guests was held that date. HYMAN LUMER opened this meeting by commenting that the Jewish resolution was formulated by eight members of the Jewish Commission. He said that notwithstanding specific objections raised by some comrades on the Jewish Commission regarding the treatment afforded the problem of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and the problem of Jewish "assimilation," the resolution as a whole was accepted.

JACK STACHEL then commented that everyone on the National Groups Commission agreed that in the Jewish field the Party has made important advances, but that they have not reached that stage in most of the other national groups. STACHEL added "we" have doubts whether the resolution should be published, but rather should be used as a guide to "our" own movement.

After considerable comment, HYMAN LUMER, expressing the opinion of others, said they should accept the resolution as an "interim document" that represents a certain stage in the struggle. He commented that what was needed was a basic article or pamphlet that would deal with these questions in a way that will go far in advance of the resolution. LUMER stated that with regard to publishing the resolution, an editorial committee composed of himself and JAMES JACKSON would work on producing a final draft and that the Secretariat would present a brief introduction which might indicate how the resolution should be approached.

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On July 21, 1960, NY T-44 advised that a meeting of the National Groups Commission of the CP, USA was held on July 7, 1960. According to NY T-44, CHAIM SULLER gave a report on the Jewish resolution. SULLER said that it took several years before the Jewish Commission could finally come out with a draft resolution on work among the Jewish people. SULLER said that "comrades" in Israel, France and Canada, have seen this and they agree with "our" analysis. SULLER commented that he had just returned from visiting these countries.

On September 15, 1960, NY T-22 furnished a copy of a six-page mimeographed document entitled, "Resolution on Work Among the Jewish People," which purports to set forth a resolution adopted by the Jewish Commission of the CP after an extensive series of discussions. The National Secretariat of the CP carefully notes that this is not a final comprehensive resolution on the Jewish question, but, rather, an interim document to serve as a guide to CP work in this field. The document declares in part as follows:

1. The struggle against the evil of anti-Semitism and for full democratic rights of the Jewish people is a vital part of the struggle for peace and progress, inasmuch as national Chauvinism and national persecution play an important part in the scheme of the advocates of U.S. imperialism.
2. Nearly half of the Jewish world population resides in the U.S. and, therefore, the fight against anti-Semitism in this country is a matter of special import.
3. The Jewish people in the U.S. suffer widely from discrimination and anti-Semitic bias, ranging from exclusion from many types of employment, colleges and clubs, to desecration and bombing of synagogues.
4. The fight against anti-Semitism cannot be waged effectively without active support to the Negro people in their struggle.

5. The CP in the past has not worked properly among all the Jewish people in the struggle for peace and democracy. This field was abandoned largely to the influence of Chauvinists, Zionists and right-wing Social-Democratic elements.

6. While the influence of the left diminished, the influence of others in the American Jewish community increased. The right Social-Democratic elements, concentrated around the "Daily Forward" and the Jewish Labor Committee, exercise an increasingly harmful influence in the Jewish community through firm support of the most reactionary exponents of cold war. The CP must fight the reactionary cold-war line of these right-wing leaders.

7. The bourgeoisie have expanded their influence through a variety of institutions, such as the large temples and synagogues, and are a major factor in the Zionist movement, having a combined membership of some 500,000. Every effort is made to implant nationalist and Chauvinist ideas and a policy of subservience to the State Department policies among the Jewish masses through these avenues. The CP must work with and maintain friendly relations with the masses while vigorously combatting the harmful policies of the main Zionist leadership.

8. The CP must conduct an unwavering struggle against all manifestations of Jewish nationalism which tend to isolate them from other struggles.

9. The CP must fight for a Marxist approach to the Jewish question, which strives to eradicate national antagonisms in order to unite workers of all nationalities against the common class enemy.

10. The CP must encourage increased issuance of printed material and build the progressive press among Yiddish-speaking and English-speaking groups.

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11. The CP condemns the policies of the Israeli government of converting Israel into a tool of the cold war in the Middle East, which policy has been followed by the BEN GURION government for a number of years with but few exceptions.

12. Political Zionism in the U.S. works to strengthen the BEN GURION regime financially and politically.

13. The CP must combat the vicious campaign of lies and slander about the status of Jews and anti-Semitic discrimination in the Soviet Union. Both of these are vicious lies, inspired by advocates of the cold war, although vestiges of anti-Semitism do persist among some elements who have not freed themselves of the effects of the centuries of Czarism. The clamor about religious persecution in the Soviet Union is slanderous and untrue.

Report on National Group Activity

On August 4, 1960, NY T-7 advised that a meeting of the National Groups Commission was held that date. At this meeting, CARL WINTER gave a report on work amongst National groups in Detroit. He said they found many cases of members of various clubs who were not playing an active role in the Party organization. He said three and one half years ago they decided to draw these comrades together on the basis of their interest in their national groups work. They then created two Polish Clubs, a Bulgarian Club, a Rumanian Club, a Ukrainian Club, a Finnish Club and miscellaneous clubs that included two Russian Clubs and an Armenian Club. These clubs were each represented by their chairman in what constituted a National Groups Council. WINTER said the experience since then has proven that this step was well justified. He said that today they have one Polish Club, a Bulgarian Club, a Russian Club and miscellaneous clubs having Ukrainians, Finns, Russians and one Armenian. Further, in the past year they have also organized a Jewish Club.

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RELIGION

(Bufile 100-3-82)
(NY 100-80864)

This section was prepared by SA JOSEPH V. WATERS.

NY T-9 has reported that HYMAN LUMER lectured on Historical Materialism and the Class Struggles on July 12, 1960, at a Midwest Regional Communist Party Leadership School, held at Covert, Michigan, July 9 to 17, 1960.

LUMER, in his lecture, asked, "Is it possible for a Marxist to believe in God?" He said one could not and then asked, "Is it possible to be a Communist and yet believe in God?" He said the answer is that a member can believe, since the Communist Party will take any individual and eventually make him a Marxist. However, LUMER asserted that one could not be a member of the CP in Russia and believe in God.

The informant noted that in discussion religion was described as actually the opium of the working class, it being said that it provides an individual with only temporary relief. LUMER said that nevertheless the Communist Party believes in freedom of religion.

"The Religious Question" - "The Worker", September 18, 1960

"The Worker" of September 18, 1960, editorially stated that the emergence of the religious question in the Presidential campaign and the attack on Senator JOHN KENNEDY on the basis of his religion is neither spontaneous nor accidental, but a conspiracy by reactionary circles to divert the masses from the major issues. It said that in these days when direct intervention by the people in public affairs is playing an increasing role the world over as well as in the United States, these circles are seeking division of people over religion and preventing people from taking effective steps toward peace, civil rights and social welfare.

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KENNEDY, says this editorial, is far from being a genuine alternative to NIXON. The real challenge to those suffering from the power of the monopolists is to learn the lesson of this dilemma and move toward building their own party. But "we" do not believe a vote should be cast for or against KENNEDY because of religion, as it would be an expression of bigotry and a violation of the separation of church and state.

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PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS
(Bufile 100-3-86)
(New York file 100-81675)

This section was prepared by SA

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"Political Affairs" and
"Mainstream"

NY T-1 advised on June 27, 1960, he had recently learned that according to GUS HALL, HERBERT APTHEKER will be removed as Editor of "Political Affairs" and will be made the Editor of "Mainstream," with JAMES ALLEN slated to replace APTHEKER as Editor of "Political Affairs."

On July 22, 1960, NY T-21 reported that in discussing the publication "Political Affairs," its Editor HERBERT APTHEKER agreed that the magazine had held up better in terms of sales than any other single organ the Party has had during the recent period. He stated, however, that the magazine does not sufficiently reflect a sense of the new happenings in the world and in the United States, relative to politics and the Negro Situation, etc., and is very weak in labor and trade union movement areas, as well as in science.

Further, APTHEKER commented on the lack of office help and an Editorial Board to assist the Editor.

NY T-1 advised that during sessions of a meeting of the Secretariat, CP, USA, held in New York City, on September 21, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER delivered a report on "Political Affairs."

He stated the function of "Political Affairs" among others, is to serve as a guide for the line of the Party as an organ of the National Committee of the CP, USA and an organ of Marxism-Leninism.

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Concerning the circulation of the publication, APTHEKER furnished the following:

1950	15,000
1954	11,000
1956	9,800
1957	6,400
1958	5,700
1959	5,800
First 9 months of 1960	6,011

According to APTHEKER, the circulation figures for the early 1950's are inflated and are not a true reflection of actual sales. He estimated three fourths of the circulation is country-wide, with one fourth in New York.

APTHEKER recommended that efforts be made to move the publication date up to the first of the month. He commented that the October, 1960 issue may not be published as the printer is demanding cash before printing this issue.

At the conclusion of APTHEKER's report and discussion, the Secretariat established an Editorial Board which is to consider a change in the Editorship of the publication.

"The Worker's" Advisory Council Established

NY T-33 on July 5, 1960, advised that LOUIS WEINSTOCK has established a "Worker's" Advisory Council of thirty to thirty five individuals. These individuals will reportedly devote time to "The Worker" and attend meetings. The Council meets once a month and functions as an Editorial and Management Committee. The Council consists of three functioning Subcommittees as follows:

1. Circulation, Management and Editorial work.

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2. Affairs.

3. One which functions for the sole purpose of restoring "The Daily Worker."

Circulation and Finances of
"The Worker"

On August 2, 1960, NY T-34 furnished information reflecting that Publishers New Press, Incorporated, publishers of "The Worker," as of June 30, 1960, had total assets of \$17,186.33 against total liabilities of \$150,290.79. A profit and loss statement for the six months period ending June 30, 1960, reflected the following information:

Income	
Operating Income	\$37,626.47
Other Income	15,475.63
Donations	39,823.89
Total Income	<u>\$92,925.99</u>
Operating Expenses	99,778.49
Net Loss	<u>\$ 6,852.50</u>

NY T-12 on September 6, 1960, furnished information reflecting that 15,727 copies of the September 4, 1960 issue of "The Worker" had been printed.

"New Horizons For Youth" Published

During the latter part of September, 1960, the October, 1960 issue of a four page paper known as "New Horizons For Youth" appeared for sale at the Jefferson Book Store, 100 East 16th Street, New York City, at ten cents a copy.

It was Editorially announced that instant publication is the initial issue of what can become "the foremost youth publication in the U.S.A." According to the paper's Editorial, the organ is to be a "national, progressive newspaper for youth."

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CP, USA, Contemplating the Publishing
of a Washington Peace Letter

According to information furnished by NY T-1 on July 7, 1960, GUS HALL recently stated that the CP, USA, is contemplating the publishing of a "Washington peace letter" from Washington, D.C. An Editor for such a publication has not been selected.

Circulation of "World Marxist Review"

On September 21, 1960, NY T-1 advised that during sessions of a meeting of the Secretariat, CP, USA, held in New York City on September 21, 1960, GUS HALL stated the circulation of the "World Marxist Review" in the United States is too low.

HYMAN LUMER remarked that the circulation of the publication in the United States is approximately 550.

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EDUCATION
(Bureau file 100-3-71)
(New York file 100-80633)

This section was prepared by SA ROBERT G. SWEENEY.

Six Month Plan For CP Education

NY T-39³⁸ advised on July 25, 1960, that at a meeting of the Organizational Committee of the Michigan, CP held on July 18, 1960 in Detroit, Michigan, an announcement was made to the effect that the National Educational Committee of the CP had developed the following six month plan in regard to CP education:

1. A CP school in the Fall of 1960, consisting of three or four classes for both Party and non-Party people. Subjects suggested were (a) labor history (b) economics (c) Negro people of the USA; and (d) philosophy.

2. A national youth leadership training school.

3. Special classes for CP club chairmen and CP club leaders. These classes will help the club leadership in finding ways to make the club more interesting to the members.

Guide For Teachers of Marxism-Leninism Classes

NY T-22 advised on September 12, 1960, that the Education Department of the CP-USA has issued a 53-page mimeographed document entitled "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism," which is designed to serve as a guide for teachers of classes in Marxism-Leninism. This document discusses the following topics:

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1. The Dialectical Method
2. The Materialist Concept of History
3. Classes and Class Struggle
4. Imperialism
5. State-Monopoly Capitalism
6. The Struggle for Peace and Democracy
7. The Negro Question in the United States
8. Strategy and Tactics
9. Socialism
10. The Communist Party

CP Leadership Training School

NY T-31 and NY T-10 both advised during September, 1960, that a two week CP Leadership Training School was held at Estonian Hall, 2061 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, during the period August 29, 1960 to September 10, 1960.

NY T-31 and NY T-10 furnished the following information concerning this school:

Attendees

There were thirteen students representing Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, and Philadelphia in attendance at this school.

Co-ordinator and Advisor

WILLIAM WEINSTONE was in charge of the school and served as co-ordinator and advisor to the students.

Instructors

During the course of the school, the persons listed below served as instructors.

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WILLIAM WEINSTONE
HYMAN LUMER
BETTY GANNETT
JAMES ALLEN
JAMES JACKSON
WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Class Schedule

At the first session of the school which began on Monday, August 29, 1960, at 9:00 a.m. WILLIAM WEINSTONE announced the following class schedule would be adhered to at the school:

9:00 a.m. - 12 noon - Conference on
previous days lecture.

12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m.- Lunch

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.- Lecture

2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.- Reading and assigned
material

4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.- Group study

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that the above schedule was on occasions altered, but that for the most part the schedule as announced by WEINSTONE was closely followed.

Pamphlets and Publications

NY T-10 advised that pamphlets and publications listed below were issued to the students in attendance at the school to be used as reference material:

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- "1. Dialectical and Historical Materialism -
JOSEPH STALIN
2. Socialism Utopian and Scientific -
FREDERICK ENGELS
3. Ludwig Feuerbach and the Outcome of
Classical German Philosophy -
FREDERICK ENGELS
4. Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism -
V.I. LENIN
5. Communist Manifesto -
KARL MARX
FREDERICK ENGELS
6. United Front Against Fascism -
GEORGE DIMITROFF
7. Control Figures for the Economic Development
of the USSR for 1959-1965
N.S. KHRUSHCHEV".

NY T-31 advised that pamphlets and publications listed below constituted part of the reference material distributed to the students at the school:

"Classes in Present-Day Capitalist Society"
by V. Cheprakov

A 14 page mimeographed document on legal size paper.

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"The International Situation and Peace"
Discussion Guide. A five page mimeographed
document on standard size paper.

"Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism"
A guide for teachers. A 53 page mimeographed
document on standard size paper. This document
was distributed near the end of the training
session and contained all of the points covered
by the instructors during the two week period.

Topics Discussed

According to NY T-31 and NY T-10, the topics
set forth below were presented to the class by the following
instructors:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
August 29, 1960	Dialectical Method	HYMAN LUMER
August 30, 1960	Historical Materialism	HYMAN LUMER
August 31, 1960	Classes and Class Struggle	HYMAN LUMER
September 1, 1960	Imperialism and General Crisis of Imperialism	BETTY GANNETT
September 1, 1960 (8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.)	Ideas and Conduct	WILLIAM WEINSTONE
September 2, 1960	State Monopoly Capitalism	BETTY GANNETT
September 3, 1960	Struggle for Peace	BETTY GANNETT
September 5, 1960 (8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.)	Election Work and the Negro Question	JAMES JACKSON
September 6, 1960	The Party as a Vanguard	WILLIAM WEINSTONE
September 7, 1960	Party Organization	WILLIAM WEINSTONE
September 8, 1960	Strategy and Tactics and the United Front Matter of Capitalism	WILLIAM WEINSTONE
September 9, 1960	Youth Work (Seminar)	WILLIAM ALBERTSON
September 10, 1960	Youth Work (Seminar)	WILLIAM ALBERTSON

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MONDAY AUGUST 29, 1960

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that the first session of the CP Leadership Training School began at 9:00 a.m. on Monday, August 29, 1960. The school started with WILLIAM WEINSTONE discussing organization of the school, and distributing to each student notebooks, and reference reading material.

NY T-31 advised that WEINSTONE obtained from each student a biographical sketch, including such information as:

"Name
Length of time in CP
Parents' names and Party affiliation
Amount of money each individual carried
List of mass organizations to which attendees belonged
Marxist-Leninist classes previously attended
Educational background
Age
Race
Name of spouse and CP affiliation and, if a member, length of time in CP.
Children's names and ages."

NY T-31 further advised that WEINSTONE then divided the class into three study groups which were to meet each day between the period 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. to review questions assigned to the groups, which would be discussed the next day at the general conference.

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Lecture on Dialectical Method by
Instructor HYMAN LUMER

NY T 31 and NY T 10 further advised that HYMAN LUMER presented the lecture for the day on "Dialectical Method". According to NY T-31, LUMER stated during the course of this lecture that a belief in God is a contradiction to a scientific approach to Marxism. LUMER stated, however, that churches can play a role in socialism.

NY T-10 advised that LUMER in his discussion of "Dialectical Method" pointed out the basis for this scientific system of study. He differentiated between idealism and materialism and gave reasons why this science must be based on a materialist ideology, and how it is a source of Marxist theory.

Readings Assigned and Group Discussion

NY T-31 advised that following LUMER's lecture, reading assignments were made concerning the topic of "Dialectical Method", and questions were assigned for group study. Various groups were also assigned the task of preparing reports concerning this subject.

According to NY T-31 and NY T-10 some of the reading matter assigned to the class at this time were: Joseph Stalin, "Dialectical and Historical Materialism", pages 5-18. FREDERICK ENGELS "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific"-pages 45-49.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1960

Conference on Dialectical
Method by Students

NY T-31 advised that the August 30, 1960 Session of the CP Leadership Training School commenced with a conference by the students on Dialectical Method. This conference consisted of a symposium of the students of the class on the questions and reading material assigned on the previous day.

Lecture on Historical Materialism
by HYMAN LUMER

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that the lecture for the day on Historical Materialism was presented by HYMAN LUMER. According to NY T-10, LUMER in his discussion traced the development of society from the primitive communal system to feudalism, to capitalism, to socialism and eventually Communism, the purest form of society.

Reading Assignment and
Group Discussion

NY T-31 and NY T-10 stated that after the completion of LUMER's lecture, reading assignments and questions for group discussion were announced. NY T-31 stated that some of the literature assigned for reference material was:

Stalin, "Dialectical and Historical Materialism"
pages 19-46

Engels, "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific"
Chapter III.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1960

According to NY T-31 and NY T-10 the August 31, 1960 Session of the school commenced with a student conference on Historical Materialism, the topic presented on the previous day. This conference consisted of a discussion of the reading material and questions which had been assigned on the previous day in conjunction with the main topic.

Lecture on Classes and Class
Struggle by HYMAN LUMER

NY T-31 and NY T-10 further advised that the lecture for the day was given by HYMAN LUMER and was devoted to a lecture on "Classes and Class Struggle".

According to NY T-10 LUMER in his lecture on "Classes and Class Struggle" emphasized the nature and consequences of this social stage of development. In the lecture, LUMER pointed out how and why the working class is the exploited class. LUMER stated that the working class would form the basis of the proletariat, which will eventually overthrow the capitalists and establish socialism.

Reading Assignment and
Group Discussion

NY T-31 advised that at the termination of LUMER's lecture, reading assignments and questions for group discussion were again announced. This source stated that some of the publications assigned for reference material were:

Marx and Engels "Communist Manifesto",
Chapter I.

Cheprakov "Classes in Present-Day Society".

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1960

Conference on Classes and
Class Struggle by Students

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that the September 1, 1960 Session of the school, in accordance with the schedule, began with a discussion of "Classes and Class Struggle" by the student body. At this conference students reported on the topic, and discussed the questions assigned on the previous day.

Lecture on Imperialism and
General Crisis of Capitalism
by Betty Gannett

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that the lecture for the day on "Imperialism and General Crisis of Capitalism" was presented by Betty Gannett.

According to NY T-31, Gannett in her lecture stated that imperialism is a definite stage of capitalist economy. She commented that it is the last stage of capitalism and represents the entire character of capitalism. She further stated that imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism.

Reading Assignment and
Group Discussion

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that following Gannett's lecture, reading assignments and questions for group discussion were made. Included in the reading of material assigned

assigned was Khrushchev's, "Control Figures for the Economic Development of the USSR". (21st Congress, CP Soviet Union, pages 86-101).

Lecture on Ideas and
Conduct by William Weinstone

NY T-31 advised that on Thursday, September 1, 1960, between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., William Weinstone delivered a lecture on ideas and conduct for CP people. According to NY T-31, Weinstone stated that only through socialism can man take a leap forward, and that only people with great ideas can perform great deeds. Weinstone further commented that everyone should practice self-discipline and disregard impulses. Weinstone recommended that everyone enter into a state of legal marriage. He stated that everyone should be considerate of their fellow man, and should not hurt other people because these persons have a different ideological viewpoint.

NY T-31 further reported that Weinstone lectured to the class in regard to clothing and recommended that the student body maintain a neat and presentable appearance.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1960

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that the first business of the class on September 2, 1960, was the discussion of the topic "Imperialism and General Crisis of Capitalism". This conference consisted of a general

discussion by the various students on the questions assigned to the individual groups on the previous day.

Lecture on "State Monopoly
Capitalism" by Betty Gannett

According to NY T-31 and NY T-10, the lecture of the day on "State Monopoly Capitalism" was delivered by Betty Gannett.

NY T-10 advised that Gannett during the course of this discussion stated that imperialism is the last and dying stage of capitalism. She stated that in view of this fact capitalists have attempted to prolong this stage by utilizing the state for their own purposes and benefits.

NY T-31 advised that Gannett in her discussion on this topic, stated that armament is the main form of state monopoly. She commented that armament is profitable because of its advance market, and that war contracts are awarded to big corporations.

Reading Assignment and
Group Discussion

NY T-31 advised that reading assignments and questions for group study in connection with the topic presented by Gannett were announced following Gannett's lecture. One of the publications utilized for the reading assignments was:

"17th Party Congress Resolution; February, 1960,
Section on Monopoly, pages 13-16 up to
Election for 1960."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1960

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that the September 3, 1960, session of the school began with a group discussion of "State Monopoly Capitalism". Reports were presented by the students on the topics assigned on the previous day.

Lecture on the "Struggle for Peace" by Betty Gannett

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that Betty Gannett presented the lecture for that day and spoke on the "Struggle for Peace".

NY T-10 advised that Gannett in her lecture on this topic stated that capitalism is a breeder of war by its very nature. She also pointed out that there is an increased emphasis on the subject of peace due to the increased rise of socialism in the world. Gannett stated that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is the keeper of peace and the protector of liberated colonies and new socialist countries.

Reading Assignment and Group Discussion

NY T-10 advised that reading material and questions for group study were again assigned regarding the topic last presented by Gannett. NY T-10 further advised that one of the periodicals recommended to the students was: Gus Hall, "The Summit and After", "Political Affairs", August, 1960.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1960

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that the only scheduled business for the day on September 4, 1960, was a conference by the students on the "Struggle for Peace". According to NY T-10, Betty Gannett aided the group in their

conference and discussion by showing how Russia has been the power restraining the imperialist forces from starting war in Egypt, Iraq, and Iran. She told of the irreversible progress of socialism, and the question of peace as a rallying point about which the struggle for democracy and socialism is formed.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1960

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that during the morning period of the training session on September 5, 1960, the students were excused from class to attend a Labor Day Parade held in New York City.

Lecture on "Struggle for Negro Rights" by James Allen

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that James Allen presented the lecture for the day on the topic, "Struggle for Negro Rights".

NY T-31 further advised that Allen stated during his lecture that the Negro churches have played a revolutionary role in the Negroes' fight for their rights. Allen stated that the fight for Negro rights must be made through the Negro class. He commented that there is an international relationship between all countries of the world and the Negro class in the United States. Allen explained that "colonial countries" sympathize with the Negro peoples' struggle in the United States and through the oppression of the American Negro these colonies see the relationship in the necessity for the fight against imperialism.

NY T-10 further advised that Allen in speaking concerning the struggle for Negro rights, stated that the nature of the Negro Question was first considered a class struggle by socialists prior to World War II. According to NY T-10, Allen commented that the fight for socialism will not really advance until Negroes and labor advance.

Reading Assignment and
Group Discussion

NY T-31 advised that in connection with the topic presented by Allen, it was announced that the publications to be used as reference material were:

"Communist Party Resolution on the
Negro Question" by James Jackson

Critical Remarks on National Question,
pages 12-77, 164-188, "Political Affairs",
January, 1960

Lecture on "Election Work"
and the Negro Question"
by James Jackson

NY T-31 and NY T-10 further advised that James Jackson lectured to the students on the subject of "Election Work" and the "Negro Question", during the hours of 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., on September 5, 1960.

NY T-10 advised that Jackson in his lecture pointed out the differences between the Democratic and Republican Parties. He explained the issues to be examined in the forthcoming campaign and the task of the CP in this situation. Jackson stated that the main task of the CP is to help the masses draw conclusions in order to have a policy of examining important issues in the election.

NY T-31 advised that Jackson for the portion of his lecture concerning the Negro Question, stated that the phrase "the Negro working class" is incorrect, because they are part of the American working class. Jackson stated that pro-Marxists are missing among the Negro people. He stated that there is a need for a larger CP movement among Negroes. Jackson commented that mass action on the part of the Negro people must first evolve, after which the Negro must work with the white people for equal rights.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1960

Conference on the "Struggle
For Negro Rights" by Students

NY T-31 advised that during this conference which initiated the class for September 6, 1960, the students delivered reports and discussed questions which were assigned to the various groups on the preceding day. NY T-31 advised that the comment was made during this conference that the fight for democracy in the South is interrelated with the fight for an anti-monopoly coalition.

Lecture on CP as a
Vanguard by William
Weinstone

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that William Weinstone delivered a lecture on the CP as a vanguard on September 6, 1960.

NY T-10 advised that Weinstone in order to show the CP's vanguard role, gave a brief history of the CP, covering its origin, origin of the new type of CP, and the three main stages of the Party's development.

Weinstone in discussing Party history, gave the Party's birthday as October 1, 1919, and told how it evolved from the Socialist Workers Party. Weinstone discussed the CP's flight underground and discussed the CP's mistakes during this period. Weinstone terminated his lecture by pointing out that the CP should profit by the experiences of the past.

Reading Assignment
and Group Study

NY T-31 advised that following Weinstone's lecture, assignments were made for group study and reports. Weinstone announced that some of the reference material to be utilized in connection with the study of this topic was:

Gus Hall, "Our Sights to the Future". Keynote report to the 17th Convention, pamphlet, section on Party, pages 16-22.

Marx-Engels, "Communist Manifesto" Chapter II, page 22 to top of page 23.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1960

Conference on the Party as a
Vanguard by Students

NY T-31 advised that this conference held at the opening of the session on September 7, 1960, consisted of a discussion by the various groups on the questions that had been assigned on the previous day. During the course of this discussion, the fact was pointed out, that the CP acts in a vanguard role to encourage a left of center approach and attempts to get a grass roots movement for peace in various peace clubs. It turns to the workers, especially

the Negro workers, to express itself on the peace issues. The CP in its vanguard role attempts to show relationships between peace and civil rights through efforts such as the organization and distribution of material in shops.

Reading Assignment and
Group Study

NY T-31 advised that in connection with the reading assignments and group study, publications such as those listed below were recommended:

Main Resolution, "Political Affairs",
February, 1960, Section VI, pages 21-26

Resolution on Party organization "Political
Affairs", March, 1960, pages 65-66, also
pages 69-72.

Hall, "Political Affairs", February, 1960,
pages 92-93.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1960

Conference on Party
Organization by Students

NY T-31 advised that this discussion, held at the beginning of class on September 8, 1960, reviewed the questions and publications assigned to various groups in the class on the previous day.

Lecture on "Strategy
and Tactics and the United
Front" by William Weinstone

NY T-31 and NY T-10 advised that William Weinstone gave a lecture to the class on September 8, 1960,

on the subject of "Strategy and Tactics and the United Front". Weinstone stated that the CP is the mobilizing force for the unification of the working class on specific positions. The CP, USA, has fought for unity of the working class and the united front since the early 1930's. It has achieved significant success in the fight to organize the unorganized, in securing social benefits, in the struggle for democracy, Negro rights, and civil liberties.

Weinstone explained that unity will not come spontaneously, but must be worked for by the CP. In general, the united front can best develop among the rank and file and the leaders of local organizations.

Reading Assignment and
Group Study

NY T-31 advised that reading assignments and questions for group study were announced following Weinstone's lecture. Some of the publications recommended for use in connection with reading assignments were:

"World Marxist Review" Number 12, 1959
Summary of Textbook on Marxism-Leninism,
Section on Tactics.

"World Marxist Review", Number 4, 1960.
N. Alexandrov, Lenin Documents, pages
74-75-76 of "Peaceful Co-existence".

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1960

Conference on Strategy and
Tactics and the United Front
by Students

NY T-31 advised that this conference was concerned with the general discussion by the various groups

regarding reading assignments and questions concerning the main topic of the previous day. This conference pointed out that a united front calls for a unity of action, and the place at which a united front starts is among the rank and file of the working class. However, in the process of practical struggle, the people's front may be interconnected.

Seminar on Youth Work
Led by William Albertson

NY T-31 advised that during the afternoon session of the CP Leadership Training School on September 9, 1960, a seminar on youth work was held. According to NY T-31 this seminar was led by William Albertson, who gave concrete explanations of the questions and answers given by the various students in attendance during the course of this seminar. Albertson stated that youth has always made up a most important element of society. Albertson further commented that the spread of capitalism creates a youth question. Albertson explained that it is necessary for youth to make adjustments to the coming socialist society.

NY T-10 advised that Albertson in the course of his lecture, traced the rise of youth as a distinct part of society, and the accompanying problems in this progress. According to NY T-10, Albertson emphasized the role of trade unions, social organizations, and progressive political organizations in the area of youth. Albertson in his lecture, cited youth organizations, that through the leadership and aid of the CP, did a great deal to shape the activity of youth during the period from 1920 to 1939.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1960

Youth Work Seminar
Led by William Albertson

NY T-10 advised that the September 10, 1960, session of the CP Leadership Training School concerned itself with a continuance of the seminar on youth work. Albertson continued his discussion of the previous day and told of the role played by the workers in various strikes, marches, and struggles. The CP's decrease in forces was explained by Albertson as being the result of revisionist ideas and policies formed within their Party after the War. Albertson called for increased work in the youth field, and pointed out that youth should be more closely allied with labor and Negro struggles in order to attain the objectives of the CP.

NY T-10 advised that during the afternoon session on September 10, 1960, William Weinstone announced that Gus Hall, who had been scheduled to address the students, would not be able to meet with them as planned. NYT-10 stated that the school was dismissed at 4:40 p.m. on September 10, 1960.

MISCELLANEOUS

Security

NY T-31 advised that during the course of the school, William Weinstone stressed the need for secrecy, to those in attendance. Students were forbidden to enter onto the roof of the building in which the school was held. Students were instructed to pick up all papers before leaving the building after each class session. Weinstone also pointed out to the students that the "walls have both eyes and ears".

NY T-31 advised that one of the students in attendance at the school was placed in charge of security and was responsible for emptying the waste baskets at the end of each class.

NY T-10 advised that during the course of the school, the students were advised not to give out any information concerning their personal identities to anyone.

Age of Students in Attendance

NY T-21 advised on October 10, 1960, that William Weinstone commented on that date concerning the make-up of the student body in attendance at the school. Weinstone stated that there were 13 students at the school, and that their ages ranged from 19 years to 26 years. Weinstone further commented that of this entire group, there were only 2 students who were 26 year old.

NY 100-4931

COMMUNIST PARTY INTEREST IN PUERTO
RICAN INDEPENDENCE

(Bufile 64-200-48)
(NY file 100-140277)

This section was prepared by SA THORNTON M. WOOD.

On September 7, 1960, NY T-14 furnished a one page throwaway captioned "A Fighting Leadership To Represent All the People," which had been passed out at a street corner meeting of the People's Rights Party (PRP) September 6, 1960.

The PRP is characterized in the Appendix hereto.

The throwaway, printed on one side in English, and on the reverse in Spanish, recounted the program of the PRP, and the candidacies of MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN for NY Assembly from the 13th Assembly District, and that of ARNOLD JOHNSON for Congressman from the 21st Congressional District.

One of the items included in the program of the PRP was: "Independence for Puerto Rico."

NY 100-4931

II. IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS

The following named individuals mentioned in this report, may be identified as follows:

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

"The Worker", January 31, 1960, Page 16, identified WILLIAM ALBERTSON as the Organizational Secretary of the New York District of the Communist Party (CP).

NY T-11 has advised that WILLIAM ALBERTSON was elected a member of the CP, USA National Committee at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

JAMES ALLEN

JOHN LAUTNER, a CP member for over 20 years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CP in January 1950, was Chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised in July, 1953, that JIM ALLEN was formerly editor of the "Daily Worker" and head of the Control Commission, CP, USA.

NY T-11 has reported that ALLEN was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

HERBERT APTHEKER

Recent issues of "Political Affairs", including the June, 1960, issue list HERBERT APTHEKER as its editor.

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PHIL BART

NY T-11 advised that PHIL BART was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-1 advised on January 12, 1960, that PHIL BART was National Organizational Secretary of the CP, USA.

TED BASSETT

NY T-4 advised on November 23, 1959, that the New York County CP Convention was held in New York City, on November 20-22, 1959, and that, at the November 22, 1959, session, TED BASSETT was re-elected Educational Director of the New York County CP and a member of the New York County CP Committee.

NY T-5 advised on January 11 and January 22, 1960, that the reconvened New York State CP Convention was held in New York City, on January 8 and 9, 1960. At the January 9, 1960, session of this Convention, TED BASSETT was elected to the New York State CP Committee.

HOMER CHASE

NY T-39, on October 10, 1960, identified HOMER CHASE at that time was a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and District Organizer of the New England District of the CP.

MORRIS CHILDS

NY T-11 advised that MORRIS CHILDS was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

NY 100-4931

JESUS COLON

"The Worker", February 8, 1959, Page 15, identified JESUS COLON as a "Worker" columnist.

NY T-11 advised that JESUS COLON was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

BENJAMIN DAVIS

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reported that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, at a meeting of the National Committee, CP USA, on December 14, 1959, was elected National Secretary and a member of the five-man Secretariat to conduct the current work of the Party.

DAVIS was convicted in US District Court, New York, on October 14, 1949, for violation of the Smith Act.

EUGENE DENNIS

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reflects that EUGENE DENNIS, at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, on December 14, 1959, was elected Chairman of the CP, USA, and a member of its five-man Secretariat to conduct the current work of the Party.

DENNIS was convicted in United States District Court, New York, on October 14, 1949, for violation of the Smith Act.

NY 100-4931

SHIRLEY GRAHAM DuBOIS

The issues of "Mainstream", January, 1957, through June, 1959, revealed the name of SHIRLEY GRAHAM as one of the contributing editors.

NY T-12 made available information in 1956, which revealed that SHIRLEY GRAHAM attended meetings of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) on June 21, 1956, and July 20, 1956.

The March 18, 1949, issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article which states that SHIRLEY GRAHAM had been elected to the Board of Directors of the NCASF.

NY T-13 advised in June, 1950, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was not known to him personally, but he received information that she was a Communist for several years around 1944 and 1945. He advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was a concealed Communist and she was represented to him as a "staunch member of the Communist Party".

MILDRED McADORY EDELMAN

NY T-11 has advised that MILDRED McADORY EDELMAN was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reflected that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER was re-elected Chairman Emeritus of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959

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BETTY GANNETT

NY T-8 on June 28, 1960, identified BETTY GANNETT as the Educational Director of the New York District of the CP.

GUS HALL

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reported that HALL, at a meeting of the CP, USA National Committee on December 14, 1959, was elected General Secretary and a member of a five-man Secretariat to conduct the current work of the Party.

HALL was convicted in United States District Court, New York, on October 14, 1949, for violation of the Smith Act.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY

NY T-11 has advised that CLARENCE HATHAWAY, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held December 10-13, 1959, was elected to its National Committee.

JAMES E. JACKSON

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reported that JAMES JACKSON, at a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, on December 14, 1959, was elected National Secretary for the South, and a member of a five-man Secretariat to conduct the current work of the Party.

"The Worker", January 31, 1960, announced that JACKSON had been appointed by the publishers as editor of "The Worker".

NY 100-4931

ARNOLD JOHNSON

NY T-1, on December 14, 1959, advised that ARNOLD JOHNSON was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

"The Worker", July 3, 1960, Page 12, described ARNOLD JOHNSON as Vice-Chairman of the New York District of the CP.

EMANUEL KOLKO

EMANUEL KOLKO is the son-in-law of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman Emeritus of the CP, USA.

ANTON KRCHMAREK

NY T-11 has advised that ANTON KRCHMAREK was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reported that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, at a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, on December 14, 1959, was elected Vice-Chairman of the CP, USA.

NY T-1 has identified CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as the Secretary of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission, and co-Chairman of the CP of Illinois.

NY 100-4931

ALBERT JASON "Mickie" LIMA

NY T-1 advised on December 14, 1959, that "Mickie" LIMA was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, held December 10-13, 1959.

HYMAN LUMER

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reported that HYMAN LUMER, at a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, on December 14, 1959, was elected Educational Director, and a member of a five-man Secretariat to conduct the current work of the Party.

OLIVER MARTIN

NY T-3 has described OLIVER MARTIN as a CP member from New York who attended the NAACP Convention in New York City in July, 1959.

GEORGE MEYERS

NY T-1 has reported that GEORGE MEYERS was elected a member of the CP, USA, National Committee, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

GEORGE MORRIS

NY T-16 advised in September, 1960, that GEORGE MORRIS is Labor Editor of "The Worker".

JOSEPH NORTH

"The Worker", dated July 10, 1960, lists JOSEPH NORTH as its Foreign Editor.

NY 100-4931

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

"The Worker", January 31, 1960, reported that PATTERSON, at a meeting of the New York State CP Committee, was elected a Vice-Chairman. It stated that PATTERSON also is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

IRVING POTASH

NY T-1 has advised that IRVING POTASH was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-16 advised on March 10, 1960, that as of that date, IRVING POTASH was Labor Secretary of the CP, USA.

POTASH was convicted on October 14, 1949, in United States District Court, New York, for violation of the Smith Act.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

NY T-11 has reported that [REDACTED] was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

MILTON ROSEN

"The Worker", January 31, 1960, Page 16, identifies MILTON ROSEN as Labor Secretary of the New York District of the CP.

NY 100-4931

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN

On March 25, 1960, NY T-38 advised that DANNY RUBIN stated on March 25, 1960, that he, RUBIN, is presently functioning on a full-time basis as National Youth Organizer, CP, USA.

MORTIMER SCHEER

"The Worker", July 3, 1960, Page 2, identified MORTIMER SCHEER as Chairman of the Erie County (Buffalo, New York) CP.

JACK STACHEL

On December 14, 1959, NY T-1 advised that JACK STACHEL was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

STACHEL was convicted in United States District Court, New York, on October 14, 1949, for violation of the Smith Act.

CHAIM SULLER

In its statement of ownership, dated 10/3/60, on Page 7, Column 5, CHAIM SULLER is identified Manager of the "Morning Freiheit".

ROBERT THOMPSON

"The Worker", July 13, 1958, listed BOB THOMPSON as a member of the NEC of the CP, USA, at its meeting on June 27 and 28, 1958.

NY 100-4931

THOMPSON was convicted in United States District Court, New York, on October 14, 1949, for violation of the Smith Act. On May 20, 1959, THOMPSON was returned to custody to serve the remaining seventeen months of a contempt sentence. On September 14, 1960, he was released on probation; probation extending to January, 1962.

PATRICK TOOHEY

On July 14, 1960, NY T-32 advised that PATRICK TOOHEY currently holds the position of Chairman of the New Jersey State CP and is a member of the CP National Committee.

JAMES TORMEY

NY T-16 advised on May 24, 1960, that JAMES TORMEY was as of that time, organizer of the Brooklyn (Kings County) New York CP.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

NY T-1 advised in October, 1958, that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG was a charter member of the CP, USA.

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

NY T-32 has reported LOUIS WEINSTOCK as a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, elected at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

"The Worker", issue for September 18, 1960, Page 3, described LOUIS WEINSTOCK as General Manager of "The Worker".

NY 100-4931

WEINSTOCK was convicted in United States District Court, New York on January 21, 1953, for violation of the Smith Act.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE

NY T-1 has reported WILLIAM WEINSTONE functions as the assistant to HY LUMER in educational work for the CP, USA.

WEINSTONE was convicted in the United States District Court, on January 21, 1953, for violation of the Smith Act.

EVELYN WIENER

"The Worker", August 7, 1960, page 12, identified EVELYN WIENER as Manhattan (New York) County Organizer of the New York District of the CP.

HENRY WINSTON

The "Daily Worker", January 1, 1950, identified HENRY WINSTON as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, elected at its 15th National Convention in December, 1950.

WINSTON was convicted in the United States District Court, New York, on October 14, 1949, for violation of the Smith Act. He also was convicted for contempt in failing to surrender to serve his sentence until 1956. He is in custody for this conviction.

CARL WINTER

NY T-11 has advised that CARL WINTER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

NY 100-4931

WINTER was convicted in United States District Court, New York, on October 14, 1949, for violation of the Smith Act.

HELEN WINTER

NY T-11 advised that HELEN WINTER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

NY 100-4931

III. GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

"DAILY WORKER"

The "Daily Worker" was an East coast Communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

JEFFERSON BOOK SHOP

NY T-35 provided information in the spring of 1945, which indicated that the Jefferson Book-Shop (JB-S) had officially opened on April 1, 1944.

Records of the New York County Supreme Court reflect that on December 3, 1946, papers were filed with the Department of State, State of New York, incorporating the JB-S, Incorporated, to sell books and magazines at wholesale and retail, among other purposes.

NY T-36 advised in March, 1947, instructors and students at the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS) were urged to purchase books at the JB-S located in the same building.

NY T-37 advised on March 25, 1957 that the JB-S was moving from the former location of the JSSS, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, to 100 East 16th Street, New York City. The source advised that the JB-S was to be a separate company to avoid any ties with the CP, but that leading communists were to be advised concerning its new location and requested to suggest titles for Marxist literature. The store contemplated purchasing in the near future.

The source also stated that at a CP Section Committee meeting held on January 15, 1958, it was announced that certain literature could be purchased at the JB-S.

NY 100-4931

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker" and a self-admitted member of the CP until 1945, advised in March, 1947, that the JB-S and the Workers' Book Shop were two of a number of outlets for CP literature which were set up by the CP.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"MAINSTREAM"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Masses and Mainstream":

"Masses and Mainstream"*

- "1. Cited as the successor to New Masses, 'a Communist magazine.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 75; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.)"

* Name changed to Mainstream with September, 1956 issue of this publication.

NY 100-4931

"MORNING FREIHEIT"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit:"

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY (SANE)

Mr. TREVOR THOMAS, Executive Secretary of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, when interviewed under pretext on May 1, 1959, by a Special Agent of the FBI, advised that he was well aware that the CP favored many of the purposes of his Committee. He stated that the National Committee would object to any attempt by the CP to take over the National Committee or any of its local groups. He stated, however, he would have no objection to any individual Communist, be he a Party member or not, if he came in to work for the Committee on an individual basis. He stated they would fight any organized effort by the CP to take over any of its groups.

NY 100-4931

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP (NCA-SF)

The NCA-SF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

1. "An official Communist Party publishing house, which has published the works of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS, Communist Party chairman and executive secretary, respectively, as well as the theoretical magazine of the party known as Political Affairs and the Constitution of the Communist Party, U.S.A."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 7 and 35.)

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS PARTY

The People's Rights Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"POLITICAL AFFAIRS"

The April, 1959, issue of "Political Affairs" is self-described as a monthly magazine presenting the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism.

NY 100-4931

The same publication identified itself as "a Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism."

While under direct examination as a defense witness in United States versus Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Et Al, Criminal Docket C136-7, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on October 20, 1952, FLYNN testified that "Political Affairs" is the theoretical organ of the CP of the United States and has been such since the magazine was "set up" in 1945.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE (Seventh World Youth Festival)

On August 4, 1958, NY T-43⁴³ made available a background statement on the Seventh World Youth Festival distributed by the United States Festival Committee then in process of organization in New York City. This statement sets forth that the Festival idea is supported by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, (cited as a Communist organization in the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, January 2, 1957, page 94.) with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, and the International Union of Students, (cited as a Communist organization in the House Committee on Un-American Activities Guide, above, on page 48.), with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. It was decided to hold the 7th World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria, during the summer of 1959.

NY 100-8931

The statement made available by NY T-⁴³~~41~~ on August 4, 1958, set forth that the Festival has as its aim the desire to promote understanding and friendly cooperation between the youth of nations of the world.

NY T-42 on October 3, 1958, made available information concerning a Regional Youth Conference of the CP, USA, held in New York City, on September 27, 1958. The Youth Festival to be held in Vienna was discussed and those attending were urged to get delegates to attend this festival and to help raise money to defray delegate expenses.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist weekly newspaper.

"WORLD MARXIST REVIEW"

On January 18, 1960, NY T-23 advised that "World Marxist Review" is the theoretical organ of the international Communist movement and is prepared and edited in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and printed in several languages in various cities throughout the world.

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INC.;
"NEW HORIZONS FOR YOUTH"

On May 15, 1960, NY T-23 advised that the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA, met in Communist Party (CP) headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on May 15, 1960. The source added that this was the third day of a three-day meeting.

NY 100-4931

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NY T-23 advised that DANNY RUBIN was present at this meeting, at which time he announced that a publication for the youth called "New Horizons" will be launched. RUBIN stated the purpose of the publication is to make a contribution to the democratic youth movement in the United States. He said that the paper will not be labeled MARXIST, but will use a MARXIST analysis on all issues and will deal with all kinds of youth questions.

NY T-23 further stated that this project was endorsed by the National Executive Committee.

On May 31, 1960, NY T-12 made available an undated, one page memorandum captioned "Memorandum on New Horizons For Youth." This memorandum announced that a new youth publication, "New Horizons" will appear in September, 1960, and that it will be published by Youth Publications, Inc. This memorandum reflected that the address of both the publication and the publishing company as Room 235, 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York.

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York State Supreme Court Building, Foley Square, New York, New York, reflect that Youth Publications, Inc. was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960, and that MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN was listed as one of the Directors and major subscribers of this Certificate of Incorporation.

On June 2, 1960, NY T-40 advised that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons" had been changed to "New Horizons For Youth."

On July 6, 1960, NY T-41 made available a pamphlet entitled "An Open Letter on New Horizons For Youth" which listed DANIEL RUBIN as Editor of this youth publication.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

OCT. 20 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bu 100-3

Title: Communist Party,
United States of America

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference: Report of Special Agent
Joseph V. Waters dated
as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) used in
referenced communication have furnished reliable information
in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations
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